The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1873. NUMBER 278.

REAL ESTATE.

CLYDE

UNDER THE HAMMER!

100 LOTS.

Two Miles West City Limits,

On the C., B. & Q. Railroad.

ONE HUNDRED RIDES ONLY $14.

The most beautiful ground between Chicago and Riverside.

Good School. Church now building.

Sale on the Ground, May 26.

Free Train leaves foot of Lake-st. at 11 o'clock a. m.

Property free of incumbrance.

Terms easy. Sale peremptory.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ROGERS PARK,

(IN THE TOWN OF EVANSTON),

Offers rare inducements to those seeking

Homes or Investments

In Suburban Property. Nine miles north of Chicago Court House, 4 1-2 miles from Lincoln Park, near the Lake Shore, on the C. & N. W. Railway. Convenient trains and low fares. Beautiful property, on easy terms.

Prices from $12 to $20 per front foot. For maps and terms call at the Company's Office.

ALFRED L. SEWELL & CO., Agents,

159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

Corner Michigan-av. and Adams-st., Lot 27 feet front on avenue by 109 on Adams-st., with 16-foot alley in rear; one block from Gardner and Matteson Houses, two blocks from Palmer's Hotel and Clifton House, three blocks from new Custom-House, directly opposite Pullman Palace Car Co.'s new offices in Honore Block, and within 10 minutes' walk of Grand Union Depot.

EXPOSITION BUILDING will be erected on opposite side of avenue. Will be sold on reasonable terms. No commissions to agents.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.

Room 35 Republic Life Building, 159 LaSalle-st.

A Good Tract for Subdivision

For Sale Cheap.

4, 10, or 15 acres fronting on Fifty-ninth and on Scammon-sts., a short distance from the boulevard, and near Rock Island Road. The owner will stay in the city one week, and wants to dispose of it before leaving.

Call at CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.'S, 120 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

By JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts., 242x200 feet on the northwest corner of Fifty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., fronting on the great South Park. Can be bought cheap, with one-third cash, balance in one and two years at 8 per cent.

For Sale---At a Bargain,

Two five-acre Blocks, Subdivided into 42 lots each, at Washington Heights, west of Morgan Park. Money can be doubled in retailing them this season.

H. S. DIETRICH, Room 2, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE,

50x150 feet, with two good frame Houses, within 200 feet of Union Park. Must be sold within ten days. GUSTINE & WALKER, No. 3 Tribune Building.

FOR LEASE,

Southwest corner of Fifth-av. and Jackson-st., by C. H. & G. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

Highland Park Building Co.,

Office 152 MONROE-ST., Room 4, Kent's Building. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms.

FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent.

SUBURBAN.

FOR SALE—Large suburban residence, modern improvements; house for gardener; coach-house; large spring; 2 acres; 9 acres; 14 acres; depot 15 miles from Chicago, at Hobart. Price, $10,000. J. EARLE, Monday and Friday, Room 5, basement, 152 Monroe-st.

FINANCIAL.

DIME

SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.

WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier. GEO. SCOVILLE, President.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

DIG.

We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FRASER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

TO BANKERS AND CAPITALISTS.

Parties, a claim of $5,675 against the Fourth National Bank for money deposited, subject to draft at sight; now in suit; no defense, only to gain time. Inquire at office, 89 Bryan Block, 170 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On first-class inside property. $6,000 in hand. Can close at once. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

"Fish Poles."

A fine assortment of Poles. $5.50 for green; $7 for seasoned; $10 for select.

BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 326 Wabash-av.

Wire Screens,

FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS,

At the oldest establishment in the business.

J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO., 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

House of 10 rooms, furnished, with or without Barn, 35 Prairie-av. Inquire on premises from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., or of W. D. ALLEN, Florist, 141 State-st.

CLOTHING.

FINEST QUALITY

READY-MADE

Clothing!

SPRING OVERCOATS, $14 to $30.

BUSINESS SUITS, - $12 to $40.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

Boys' & Children's Clothing,

Latest Styles and Lowest Prices.

Call and Examine Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

Custom Department at West Side Store.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,

45 and 47 West Madison-st., AND 308 STATE-ST.

CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME-ST.,

WAREROOMS,

Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st., NEW YORK.

Elegant Carriages,

In all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in all Silk-Satins, French Morocco, and the finest Broadcloths. Special attention is called to the fact that every Carriage offered in our Warerooms is the production of our well known BROOME-ST. FACTORY, and equal, in every respect, to those built to the order of the most valued customer.

In addition to our stock of the LARGER vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of ROAD WAGONS, with and without tops, IN ALL WEIGHTS, for PLEASURE DRIVING OR SPEEDING, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the

"BREWSTER WAGON"

The Standard for Quality.

OUR PRICES BEING FIXED AND UNIFORM TO ALL, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.

To prevent confusion, the public will please remember that we are not connected with a Joint Stock Company of Carriage Dealers now seeking to share our reputation by adopting a firm name similar to our own.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME-ST.

Warerooms, Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOWELLS' NEW STORY

Published This Day.

I. A CHANCE ACQUAINTANCE.

By W. D. HOWELLS, author of "Venetian Life," "Italian Journeys," "Suburban Sketches," "Their Wedding Journey," etc. 1 vol. Small 4to. Uniform with "Bits of Travel," "Among the Isles of Shoals." $1.50.

This delightful story is a sequel to "Their Wedding Journey." Its graphic description of scenery, its delicate discriminations of character, its pervading humor, and its exquisite style, render it one of the most attractive works in American literature.

"The 'Chance Acquaintance' of Mr. Howells is one of the most charming sketches in recent literature. The author appears to delight in producing his effects with the simplest materials, and the result is a triumph of genius."—Hartford Courant.

II. READY-MONEY MORTIBOY.

Vol. 30 in Osgood's Library of Novels. 8vo. Paper, 75 cents; cloth, $1.25.

"'Ready-Money Mortiboy' cannot fail to interest and amuse the most superficial readers, while the moral underlying its pages will attract those who have little time to spare for fiction."—London Daily News.

"Money is an interesting subject, and the author of this powerful novel has made the most of it. The hero, young Ready-Money Mortiboy, is a strange and perfectly original character. This is beyond fiction, and gives proof of what we conceive to be a serious humanitarian purpose pervading one of the most remarkable novels which has appeared of late."—Pall Mall Gazette.

**For sale by Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

THE LAWS, 1873.

AUTHORIZED EDITION.

I shall publish, on Monday, May 26, the STATUTES OF ILLINOIS, passed at the forty-eighth Session of the General Assembly, 1873. 8vo., law-sheep. Price, $2.50. Also,

HILL'S CHANCERY PRACTICE.

SECOND EDITION.

The Chancery Jurisdiction and Practice in the State of Illinois, with complete forms, &c., &c. By Edward J. Hill, Esq. 1 vol., 8vo., 630 pp. Price, $6.50.

E. B. MYERS, Publisher.

92 Washington-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office of the Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

BOSTON, May 14, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad Co., for Choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of said Company at Joliet, Ill., on Wednesday, the 25th of June next, at 9 o'clock a. m.

J. W. BROOKS, President.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific

RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 26, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 28 Wabash-av., in the City of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 4, A. D. 1873.

E. C. MASON, Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS

And OFFICE CHAIRS, at

BOSTWICK'S,

No. 113 FIFTH-AV.

MACHINERY.

RICHARDS' IRON WORKS,

47 & 49 South Jefferson-st.

W. B. BATEHAM, Prest. J. C. RICHARDS, Supt.

BUILDERS OF FIRST-CLASS

Portable and Stationary

ENGINES,

AND IMPROVED

ELEVATOR MACHINERY.

We use only the best material in all our engines, steel piston rods, steel valve rods, and crank pins, and warrant our work unsurpassed by any other builders in the Union.

WE REFER TO OVER 1,000 ENGINES built in the past few years, among which in this city we mention a

20 Horse Power Vertical at Culver, Page & Hoyne's.
40 " " Stationary at F. Wolf & Son's Stone Yard.
25 " " Stationary at Fanning's Stone Yard.
25 " " Stationary at Donnelly's Spice Mills.
60 " " Vertical at Barnum & Richardson Car Wheel Co.
200 " " Stationary at Brighton Cotton Mills.
250 " " Stationary at Joliet Rolling Mills.

And many others in the city and throughout the Northwest. We are at present building

TEN DIFFERENT SIZES TO ORDER,

Ranging from 12 to 130 horse power, and invite those interested to call and inspect their construction.

We have just completed a Stationary of 130 horse power which we will warrant the most substantial and elegantly-finished Engine ever built in Chicago.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR GOODS.

Ladies, we are selling Hair Goods cheaper than any other house in Chicago. Call and be convinced.

Largest stock of SIDE CURLS in the city.

Webster & Burnham

292 West Madison-st.

Orders from the country solicited.

HATS.

HATS.

THE BEST STOCK.

BREWSTER'S,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

HATS You can save money by purchasing your Hats at J. S. BARNES & CO.'S, No. 164 East Madison-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

E. L. HEDSTROM & CO.,

COAL DEALERS,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR MAIN OFFICE TO

71 WASHINGTON-ST.

Docks at 13 Kingsbury-st., cor. Kinzie, and foot of East Sixteenth-st.

HORATIO PRATT, Agent.

REMOVAL.

F. J. ABBEY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

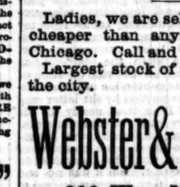
Guns, Pistols, Fishing-Tackle,

And Sporting Goods of every description, have removed to their new store,

48 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Where they are prepared to furnish their customers with all goods in their line at bottom prices.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.



Woven Wire

MATTRESS CO.

286 State-st.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Manufacturers of the Original and Genuine

Woven Wire Mattresses,

Patented June 16, 1863.
Patented November 23, 1869.
Patented November 30, 1869.
Patented November 23, 1869.
Patented April 11, 1871.
Patented May 2, 1871.
Patented October 8, 1872.

Ask your Furniture Dealer for the Hartford Woven Wire Mattress. The best bed in the World. J. T. STONE, Manager.

BOOK BINDERS' STOCK.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BOOK BINDERS' STOCK AND TOOLS,

118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

WANTED.

Wanted--To Lease

For a term of years, on South Side, by the 15th of October next,

THIRD AND FOURTH LOFTS,

Suitable for Bindery and Printing Office, containing about 4,000 square feet each. Good light, steam power, and elevator required.

ADAMS, BLACKMER & LYON, Pub. Co.

OTTAWAY, BROWN & COLBERT.

BUSINESS CARD.

GOLD PEN

Manufactory: No. 144 West Lake-st. Single pens, the finest and best, made to order to suit any hand. A large assortment always on hand for my own retail trade. Old pens repaired and re-pointed. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.

WALTER TERLEAVEN,

JUBILEE.

JUBILEE!

In Commemoration of the "Great Rebuilding."

"NEW CHICAGO" OPEN TO ALL THE WORLD.

The arrangements are now complete for THE MAGNIFICENT COLISEUM CONCERTS LED BY

P. S. GILMORE,

AND A GRAND

JUBILEE BALL,

at the NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. By the generosity of the L. S. & M. S. and C., R. I. & P. R. R. Companies, their IMMENSE NEW PASSENGER DEPOT has been fitted up to accommodate

AN AUDIENCE OF 40,000.

THE GRAND CONCERTS WITH

An Orchestra of 300,
A Chorus of 1,000,
A Select Chorus of 1,000

from the Public Schools of Chicago, will be given

Thursday Afternoon, June 5, at 2 o'clock,

AND

Thursday Evening, June 5, at 8 o'clock,

Admission to each Grand Concert has been fixed at

One Dollar,

the moderate price being only warranted by the concession of the great contemporized Coliseum free for Jubilee purposes.

To make the event as memorable to the young as the old, the Board of Education have declared Friday, June 6,

A Full Holiday for the Public Schools.

The children will be admitted to a Grand Concert to be given by P. S. GILMORE,

On Friday Afternoon, June 6, at 2 O'Clock,

AT

25 Cents Admission.

ADULTS, $1.00.

On Friday morning and throughout the day a grand public reception and ovation will be given to our distinguished guests from abroad, by the city authorities and the Executive Committee of the City Park Board.

The President and Vice-President of the United States, and the Governors of eleven States have been invited.

The Governor-General of Canada, Earl Dufferin, to whom a special train has been tendered from Montreal to Chicago, has been invited to be the guest of the city during the Jubilee period.

The British and German Ministers at Washington have been invited as the guests of the city during the Jubilee period.

All classes of our citizens will unite in a magnificent ovation to our guests. The following distinguished citizens will act as

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Wm. F. Coolbaugh, Chauncey T. Bowen, George W. Gage, Marshall Field, Fred. J. Gould, W. K. Ackerman, McGregor Adams, H. H. Honore, R. B. Colvin, J. T. Clarkson, Hon. M. Jewett, John Hancock, Hon. Joseph Medill, C. N. Holden, Col. James H. Reeves, Hon. R. G. Caldwell, J. Irving Pearce, L. B. Hardin, Hon. John C. Dore, Hon. E. W. Fuller, Hon. Sidney A. Storrs, Hon. K. Fairbanks, C. R. Culver, Gen. J. T. Sherman, Hon. H. McCormick, Philip Wadsworth, Perry H. Smith, Henry Greenebaum, C. C. Fargo, Albert B. Pullman, Gen. MacArthur, C. C. P. Holden, Philip Conley, Charles L. Wilson, A. C. Hesing, Dr. C. Hurlbut, Dr. D. S. Smith, Col. John L. Hancock, P. C. Hayner, Hon. Isaac D. Boone, Hon. C. M. Gear, Gen. A. C. McClurg, Gen. Anson Stager, D. Blakely, James E. Taylor, W. H. Bogton Hon. E. S. Judd, Col. C. G. Hammond, R. C. Meldrum, Hon. J. Y. Scammon.

The festivities will culminate in a

GRAND JUBILEE BALL,

For which the Board of Trade have generously tendered the magnificent Hall of the

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

On Friday Evening, June 6.

Arrangements have been made to make the event the most select and recherche that has ever occurred in this city. The whole of the Chamber of Commerce will be converted into an elegant illuminated palace for the dance and reception.

In the beautiful Hall of the Open Board of Trade, connected for the occasion by a covered bridge, supper will be served by one of the most celebrated caterers.

TICKETS ADMITTING GENTLEMAN AND LADY, $10. LADIES' TICKETS, $5.

Tickets CAN ONLY BE PROCURED at the Jubilee Rooms, 11 and 13 United States Express Company's Building, No. 57 Washington-st., and will only be issued on invitations presented bearing the signature of one of the following

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, O. S. Sawyer, F. H. Winston, Volney C. Turner, Hon. C. B. Farwell, Walter L. Peet, N. K. Fairbanks, Gen. John McArthur, Sol. A. Smith, Murray Nelson, Palmer, D. L. Wilson, Hon. W. Lyle Mosier, Franklin MeVeigh, Hon. Joseph Medill, C. P. Kellogg, George Sturges, Norman Williams, Wirt Dexter, Robert Hervey, Alfred Cowles, Hon. Thomas Hoyne, F. Tucker, J. F. Tracy, Carter H. Harrison, M. Hughitt, John Crerar, E. W. Culver, J. H. McVicker, A. E. Goodhue, Hon. Hon. John B. Rice, Ferd W. Peck, G. M. Nickerson, Hon. Wm. Bross, Dr. Brainard, Dr. H. Juriansz, George W. Gage, Henry Greenebaum, Louis Wahl, A. C. Hesing, George M. Pullman, John C. Hilton, J. Irving Pearce, Perkins Bass.

The pressure from abroad for tickets to the ball is so large that, with the idea to make the occasion a blending of our own citizens with those of other cities, where managers have been appointed, the number of Chicago tickets must be limited, and the local Committee will not be required to report early the number of tickets desired.

Recognizing the Jubilee event as memorable and forever to be historical, the railroads centering in Chicago will issue

JUBILEE EXCURSION TICKETS

AT HALF FARE

From all points between Buffalo on the east, Leavenworth on the west, St. Louis and Cincinnati on the south, affording to the people of the Northwest a rare occasion to

SEE OUR NEW CHICAGO,

and rejoice with our citizens in the marvelous restoration of our city. The people are coming by tens of thousands.

The Committees unite in a recommendation to all our citizens to exercise hospitality, and open their hearts and doors for a

Multitude of Jubilee Guests.

The books for the chorus are now closed, the full number having been obtained. Prof. Butterfield has in charge the chorus rehearsals, due announcements of which will be made from time to time.

Mr. Gilmore, through George W. Lyon, the Musical Superintendent, will shortly announce the full programmes.

GEO. W. LYON,
Musical Superintendent.

CARPENTER & SHELDON,
Business Managers.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice to the Lot Owners of Graceland Cemetery.

Those plants that were taken up by Mrs. Olson, last fall, can be had by calling at my place, one-half block west from Graceland Gate.

LEWIS A. LEE.

Gardens Laid Out,

And kept in order. Jobbing promptly attended to.

W. D. ALLEN,
Florist, 141 State-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

A Regular Communication of WM. B. WARREN LODGE, No. 309, A. F. & A. M., will be held this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Oriental Hall, 102 LaSalle-st., for Business and Work. Members are urgently requested to attend. Visitors welcome. By order of the W. M.

J. S. DUNLOP, Secretary.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

Washington County, Iowa, Visited by a Furious Cyclone.

Houses, Barns, and Fences Torn Down and Scattered for Miles.

The Village of Lancaster Reported to Be in Ruins.

Eight Persons and 300 Cattle Killed.

The Hurricane Appears in McDonough County, Ill.

WASHINGTON, Iowa, May 23.—A terrific tornado or whirlwind, accompanied with hail and rain, passed over this county, about six miles north of Washington, yesterday afternoon. It came up from the southwest, and passed out of the county a little south of Yatton.

The tornado was about one-half mile in width, and tore into fragments everything that came in its course. Houses, barns, fences, trees, cattle, and human beings were caught up and whirled through the air like mere toys, and then dashed to the ground with such violence as to produce instant death with the animate beings. The houses and barns were torn to fragments and scattered for miles around.

Fields are dotted with large timbers driven into the ground at an angle of ninety degrees, and cattle were actually driven head-foremost into the soil. One can scarcely conceive of the devastation or realize the force of the tornado.

Already we have heard of thirteen houses and many barns that were litterally torn to pieces, and many others badly damaged.

School was in session at a school-house 6 miles north, and the tornado tore the building to pieces, and carried a 14-year old daughter of Henry Rathmel about a quarter of a mile from the school-house, and when found she was mashed to a jelly. Miss Smith, the teacher, and six or eight scholars were hurt, some badly.

The wife of Henry Watters was killed.

A Miss Gardner and a son of Alexander Gibson lie at the point of death.

Jacob Seek was seriously hurt.

Mr. Baker was badly hurt in the back.

Several of the family of F. Campbell, near Keota, were wounded.

Mrs. McCoy was seriously hurt.

A gentleman, who was near the tornado six miles north when it passed, reports that it was balloon-shaped, with the small end to the ground, and moved at the rate of about seventy miles an hour.

It commenced its fearful work near Keota, where it demolished several residences. We next hear of it about six miles northwest, where it destroyed two or three houses, and, as it passed on northeast, it scattered to the four winds the fine residences and barns of Alex. Gibson, J. A. Babcock, and J. C. Culingham, and also leveled to the ground the dwellings of D. Canear, F. and H. Watters, Mr. Carringer, and Mr. Kerr.

Many persons' lives were saved by their hastily getting into their cellars.

Sad havoc was made with all kinds of stock.

From an eye-witness' description, it is almost a miracle that anything in its track escaped alive. He says that he could see large pieces of timber hurled from the cloud as though shot from a cannon.

Hail fell that measured nine inches in diameter. Some were brought to this city, and four hours after they were picked up, they were as large as hens' eggs.

The roaring of the tornado was fearful, and could have been heard easily ten miles. At this place, six miles away, it was perfectly appalling, surpassing in terror anything that we ever heard except the roar and din of a terrific battle.

A telegram from Keota, last evening, says that five persons were killed about three miles from that place. One child was torn to pieces.

Our reports are from only a few points on the line of the terrible destroyer, and we cannot estimate the amount of damage, but it may be many thousands of dollars. Many more lives were probably lost than those reported, and no estimate can be made of the stock killed. Nothing heretofore so terrible and violent has ever befallen this county, and we can only contemplate its devastation with awe, and wonder that so many escaped alive.

WASHINGTON, Iowa, May 23—Evening.—Additional news from the tornado makes the damage a great deal more than has been heretofore reported. Six more persons have died since my former telegram, making eight in all. Below are the names not before reported: Ladan Housel, Mr. Davison, Mr. Baker, a daughter of Jacob Seek, and two children of Henry Waters. There are many others who are very low, and their lives are despaired of. These are all reported to us within six or eight miles on the line of the storm.

We have not been able to hear from other parts of the country to what extent the storm has raged. An immense amount of property has been destroyed. It is impossible to describe the scene after the storm had passed. It resembled a long tract of country that had been suddenly overflowed and everything carried away, and as if the water had suddenly fallen and left everything in complete ruin. The force of the storm must have been tremendous. Nothing could resisted it. Heavy cattle were carried over a quarter of a mile, and thrown to the ground with such violence as to half imbed them in the earth. Wagons and farm implements of all kinds were strewn all over. Even the spokes were broken out of the wagon wheels. A hog was found pierced through with a two by four timber, pinning it to the ground. Probably a thousand persons from this place visited the scene, and rendered all the assistance in their power.

A telegram from Sigourney says that in Lancaster, Keokuk County, every house but one was entirely destroyed, but no one is reported killed, though several were severely hurt.

KEOTA, Iowa, May 23.—The most terrific storm ever known in this part of the State, passed through here yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock. It started, as far as heard from, ten miles southwest, on Skunk Bottom, traveling in a southeasterly direction to within two and a half miles of this city, sweeping everything before it. Up to the present time there are reported four persons killed, eight or nine slightly hurt, eight houses, three barns, one saw-mill and several granaries blown down, and from 200 to 300 head of stock killed. Building material and agricultural implements, including threshing machines, reapers, corn-plows, planters, cultivators, etc., in every shape imaginable, are strewn the entire distance. The storm seemed to confine itself, in width, from 100 to 400 yards.

It is reported that the Town of Lancaster, 15 miles southwest, in this (Washington) county, is in ruins. As we are writing, more buildings are reported blown down, further southwest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Iowa, May 23.—Wednesday night's storm did not reach this place. The nearest it came to us was Washington, in this State. The Weather Observer here states that it was at one time coming in this direction, but a change in the wind altered its course.

DES MOINES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, 21.—The severest thunder-storm known for several years passed over this locality at 4 o'clock this morning. The wind blew a tempest, and, while it did no great harm in this city, it caused great damage in the surrounding country. Eighteen or twenty farm-houses were blown down in this county. That there should have been no loss of life was miraculous. Near Nordyke Station, the residences of Mrs. Nordyke and John Tynor were torn to pieces. No one hurt.

In Walnut Township, the residences of Mr. Flinn and Preston Bennett were blown down, and also a Methodist Church in the same neighborhood. No one hurt.

At Altoona four or five houses were blown off their foundations, and one entirely destroyed. Near Ayer's Grove, the residence of Henry Siebert, with a family of eight persons in it, was torn all to pieces. The man and his wife had limbs broken, but none of the six children were hurt. Portions of his house were blown half a mile. His barn, containing ten horses, was blown to fragments and not a horse hurt. Two of his neighbors, Mr. Mayer and Enoch Casebeen, had their residences blown some distance from their foundations, as did Mr. Morgan, three miles from Des Moines. The brick church at the town of De Soto was nearly ruined. The roof blown from it crushed a small dwelling, but injured none of the inmates. The only loss of life reported is that of a man fiear Stuart, killed by lightning, in bed. He was a visitor at the house. Name unknown.

Fences were wrecked for miles, and many trees are uprooted. Such thunder and lightning are rarely seen in this latitude in the hottest weather. For over an hour the play of lightning was so continued and so vivid that a paper could have been read by the light of the terrible and lurid glare. The phenomenon of fire-balls of electricity passing from the earth upward formed a feature of the wild carnival. Some of these were as large as foot-balls, and left behind them a broad glittering trail of sparks.

Three houses were struck by lightning in this city, but no injury.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LATER.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 22.—Evening—Details of further losses by Thursday morning's storm continue to arrive, but nothing important besides the news sent before. No further loss of life is reported. The damage to growing crops will be slight. The storm seems to be general all over the State. There is a heavy loss in this vicinity by the blowing down of hundreds of miles of fence. Numbers of cattle were killed by lightning. One farmer in Adair County lost twelve head, that were standing by a wire fence when it was struck by lightning.

A still more destructive storm occurred twelve hours later in Washington County, but nothing later is known here than is given in the Associated Press dispatches.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, ILL.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 23.—The tornado which passed through central Iowa seems to have spent its force here last evening, this city being in a direct line east in the progress of the Iowa whirlwind. An enormous quantity of rain fell in an incredibly short time, and the trains on both railroads were delayed for hours. Bridges were swept away, and much damage done.

CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., May 23.—The heaviest hail-storm seen in this city for many years occurred here this afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock. Hail-stones were picked up that measured five inches in diameter. The ground was covered. Considerable damage was done. The rain came down in torrents, and lasted two hours.

IOWA CITY.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, May 23.—The great tornado of Washington County exhausted itself twelve miles southwest of this city. There was a high wind and lightning here, one house being struck and having the interior demolished, but no one was hurt.

PRAIRIE CITY, ILL.

PRAIRIE CITY, McDonough Co., Ill., May 23.—A fearful tornado passed one and a half miles north of this place yesterday at about 5:40 p. m., the extent of which is not yet known here, though we have heard from it ten to fifteen miles east and west. The storm traveled eastward, sweeping nearly everything with it half a mile in width, blowing down houses, barns, outhouses, fences, and telegraph lines, killing and injuring several persons. A number of horses and cattle were killed and injured.

The following are a few of the casualties:

Vanderver's house destroyed; boy about 14 killed.

Joel Nichols' house and barn destroyed. Eight persons were in the house. One child has a leg broken, and is not expected to live. Others more or less injured.

A. J. Cayton's house and barn destroyed. Mr. Cayton has an arm broken and one child killed.

Charles Perry's house and barn destroyed, and Mrs. Perry is not expected to survive her injuries.

Andrew Mulholland's house destroyed, and Mr. Mulholland has a leg broken.

Brinkmeyer's house destroyed. No one at the house but himself. He is badly hurt.

An idea of the fierceness of the storm may be gained from the fact that it carried heavy sills ten rods, and also moved heavy stones some distance from the top of cellar walls.

Break in the Erie Canal.

BUFFALO, May 23.—There is a canal break at Lasher's aqueduct; a loaded boat is lying in the break, and will have to be cut in pieces to clear it. The break is at Lock 16, in Spraker's south pier. It will take a week to make repairs.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 23.—The bottom of the new lock on the Champlain Canal, near Waterford Junction, has given out. The break is a serious one, and will insure a large expenditure, as well as cause a serious delay.

A part of the aqueduct at Sprakers, on the Erie Canal, has gone out, and a bridge has fallen near Little Falls.

Another Tragedy.

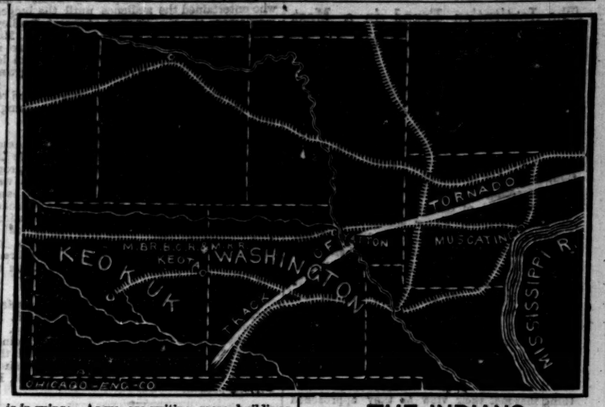
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, May 23.—George Weldon, a city Constable, attempted to arrest a negro named Thompson in this city, to-night, about 8 o'clock, on a warrant for abusive words, when the negro cut Weldon's jugular vein with a pocket-knife. The negro attempted to escape, when Weldon shot him through the heart. The negro fell dead, and Weldon died in about ten minutes. The Coroner is now holding an inquest on both bodies. This is the most terrible affair that has occurred in this city for years.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, May 23.—The steamships Hecla, from Boston, Berlin, from Baltimore, and Denmark, from New York, have arrived.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Arrived—The steamships Lapland, from Bristol, Holland, from London, Main, from Bremen, and Italia, from Marseilles.



THE INDIANS.

Unconditional Surrender of a Large Portion of the Modocs.

Capt. Jack and His Gang to Be Pursued Vigorously.

Defeat of the Kickapoos on the Mexican Border.

Five Thousand Red-Skins Reported on the War-Path in Dakota.

YREKA, FAIRCHILD'S RANCH, May 20—4 p. m.—While Gen. Davis, Inspector-Gen. Hardie, Col. Green, Col. Sumner, Col. Gillem, Col. Hoyt, and Lieuts. Rockwell and Adams, with an escort, were en route to Van Bremer's, having left the lava-bed about 10 o'clock in the morning, a courier intercepted them by the delivery, of a dispatch. Gen. Davis and the Warm Spring scouts, who were in advance, were recalled, and the programme was instantly changed. Gen. Davis determined upon Fairchild's Ranch, instead of Van Bremer's as his future headquarters. The place is about twenty-three miles northwest of the lava-beds.

Captain Hasbrouck left Boyle's camp on May 7th and has been scouting since. His command consisted of Battery B, Fourth Artillery, Troops B and G of the First Cavalry and Warm Spring Indians—210 men. Jackson had charge of B and G. He harassed the Indians and soon found that his men fought well in every instance, and paid little heed to danger. The Indians were vanquished. Capt. Hasbrouck especially praises the gallantry of the B Troop and a portion of G. In the charge at Dry Lake the men scaled a ridge twenty feet high in the face of the Modocs and drove them away. Capt. Jackson led the right and Lieut. Moes the left, and Lieuts. Boutelle and Kyle held other bold positions. Capt. Hasbrouck has not lost a man since the Dry Lake engagement.

Artena Chokaus Long Legs and One-Eyed Dixie, two Modoc residents of this ranch, last evening interviewed the five women captured by Capt. Hasbrouck's command, and from them gleaned interesting accounts of the Modoc operations during the last few months. The captives are Mrs. Wachmetel, Boston Charlep's two sisters, tha mother of Black Jim, and one maiden whose relatives have attained no notable distinction. They report that "Shacknasty Frank," "Shacknasty Jake," "Shacknasty Bill," "Steamboat Frank," "Ellen's Man," "Hooka Jim's" father, "Boston Nick," and several other Modocs have been killed, and many wounded. "Curly-Headed Jack" carried a piece of lead in his body for several days, and when last seen was apparently booked for the happy hunting-grounds. The inability of Little John to travel at a rapid pace delayed the band which Capt. Hasbrouck encountered, and got the Modocs into this last difficulty. The cause of the disaffection among the Modocs after the battle is interesting. Jack consulted his stolen chronometer, and, after sundry gestures and exclamations, promised his followers that they should shed rifle-bullets as a duck does water, and escape unharmed. The confidence this statement inspired was rudely dispelled by Capt. Hasbrouck's encounter, where several Modocs were killed and others wounded. Indignation reigned supreme in Jack's household. The Cottonwood branch tribe, from Fairchild's, decided to fight no more. This resolution led to Jack's clandestine departure.

The Cottonwoods, numbering twenty warriors and fifty women and children, hurried to the Snow Mountains, the southern end of the lava deposit, preparatory to traveling to the Yalnox Reservation, and imploring pardon of the Great Father at Washington. The sudden and unexpected advent of Hasbrouck's cavalry and Warm Spring Indians disturbed their peaceful meditations and caused them to run and fight during the stampede. Mrs. Handricks, alias "Limpy," threw her babe, 6 months old, to the ground in the hope of escaping, and was soon after killed by a Warm Spring warrior. The babe was brought hither and turned over to the Reservation. They might have been induced to enlist under Jack had he met with continued success. His defeat has dampened their ardor. No trouble is now anticipated that the Modocs will slip into the Yalnox agency and incite the young bucks to mischief.

FAIRCHILD'S RANCH, May 21.—The latest order locates the headquarters at Van Bremer's, whither the infantry went yesterday. Gen. Davis remains here for the present.

FAIRCHILD'S RANCH, May 21.—Artena Chokas and One-Eyed Dixie returned at dusk this evening from the direction of Dorris' ranch. Mr. Fairchild, the gentleman who has cleverly engineered this consultation business, judged that the Modocs must be at least fifteen miles away. Both women said in substance that they had traveled a long distance. The women were taken to Gen. Davis' tent, and had a talk with Gen. Hardie, Col. Gillem, and Capt. Hasbrouck, Fairchild interpreting. True to nature, these women talked a long while and said little. Finally Artena said that the Indians were 15 miles from here, and numbered fifteen warriors and fifty squaws and children. The Great Spirit had caused their hearts to bleed for the white people. All wanted to return to the fold and live in peace among the whites, but the present condition of affairs, with a due regard for their lives, prevented them from appearing within reach of the army. They wanted a peace talk. Let the great white Chief (meaning Gen. Davis) come out and see them alone and talk over matters, and through that medium the parties might come to an amicable understanding. No Modoc would surrender without a peace-talk. Dixie corroborated the statement of Artena. The interview lasted one and three-quarters hours.

At the close, Gen. Davis told Artena and Dixie to go to the Modoc camp to-morrow morning, and tell the Indians that he should not come out for a peace-talk. He did not believe in peace talks away from his men. The Indians must come to him if they wanted to talk. He would allow them to surrender, and they had until Friday morning to appear at headquarters, and after that he should shoot every Modoc found with a gun in his possession. The women told Fairchild that they should not return to the Modoc camp. That question will be determined in the morning.

Col. Perry has arrived with his cavalry. Snow is falling.

BOYLE'S CAMP IN THE PENINSULA, May 21—10 a. m.—Nothing has transpired here since the ar-

(Continued on the Eighth Page)

STOOD INSPECTION.

An Official Visit to the House of Correction.

The Institution Found in a Most Satisfactory State.

Mr. Felton Proves to be the Right Man in the Right Place.

A number of the city officials spent the greater portion of yesterday at the House of Correction, examining the workings of the institution, and inspecting the various departments. The party consisted of Commissioners Wahl, Hammond, and Haines, Mayor Medill, Comptroller Burley, C. N. Holden, Esq., and Aldermen Stone, Bailey, Heath, Sidwell, Mahr, and Schaffner, of the Council-Committee on House of Correction. The object of the visit of the Aldermen was to make their quarterly inspection, and of the Commissioners, in addition, to talk over the matter of letting the contracts for the prison labor. The gentlemen left the City Hall about 9 o'clock in the morning, in carriages, and reached the institution after about an hour and a quarter's ride. The first thing that met their view as they approached the building was a gang of 100 prisoners, busily engaged in filling and grading the grounds in front of the institution, planting trees, laying out walks, and putting in tile drains for the purpose of removing the surface water. The party were received by Supt. Felton, and conducted through the different departments. Everything of interest was looked at, and the clothing and food of the prisoners, the cooking department, the hospital, the workshops, carefully inspected. The sanitary condition of the building is perfect, only two of the prisoners being ill. The floors, cells, ceiling, etc., were cleanly, and there was an entire absence of the aroma peculiar to prisons. Everyone was pleased at the excellent order and discipline maintained, and two much credit cannot be bestowed upon Mr. Felton for his excellent management. After partaking of lunch there was a general interchange of opinion in regard to the present condition of the institution, and what ought to be done in the future. The Commissioners have received a proposal for 175 men for three years at 75 cents per day each, for brick making, upon the conditions that the Council shall cause the river to be dredged from where it ceases to be navigable to the brick-yards, so as to enable scows and boats to pass. The depth of water required is six feet, and the width of the channel forty feet. The estimate cost is between $8,000 and $10,000. The persons who make the offer decline to enter into the contract until this is done; also stipulating that the present brick-yard and the machinery shall be included in the contract; in other words—allow both to be used without requiring any rent. Another offer of 175 men at 38 cents a day each was received, but was withdrawn, the firm making it—Rushmore, Jones & Smith—having discontinued business. The apparatus in the brick-yard belonged to them, and the city is negotiating for its purchase, intending to pay the debts of the firm. The debts aggregate $20,000, about $4,000 of which is due the city on a mortgage. It is proposed to pay the claims against the property by the labor of the prisoners as fast as the money can be earned under the contract with the new firm, if it is awarded to them. If the contract should be carried out, the work of a season and a half would release the property, and during the remainder of the three years the city would receive the full 75 cents a day for the men employed. Nothing definite, however, was agreed upon, but it is probable that the plan will be ultimately adopted. After the consultation, the visitors talked with Superintendent Felton, and looked at the new wing, recently completed by the prisoners. The upper story is already occupied by about fifty women who were working diligently on fly-nets. Nearly all the female convicts are employed, the washing, cooking, and sewing departments affording each one an opportunity to display her energy. All the clothing worn by the prisoners is made by the women. About one-half of the males are employed, there being no work for more. A few act as shoemakers, and a small number as tailors and attendants, the majority being available only for out-of-door labor. A stable is being built, the material used being the surplus of what was purchased for the new wing. The masonry and carpentry are done by the convicts. There were, yesterday morning, 640 persons in the institution—460 men and 180 women—100 of whom are "county prisoners," for whose food 40 cents a day is received. This sum about pays their expenses. The accommodations for the males are limited, there being now two inmates to every cell. The subject of an additional cell-wing was incidentally referred to by the Commissioners, and it will undoubtedly be erected during the present year. The present female quarters, with the male portion, would be ample to take proper care of all persons committed to the institution. There are at present in the institution seventy-five boys under 16 years of age, serving out sentences, and should the addition be made, they will be separated from the men, and thereby avoid association with older criminals. This is a reformatory measure, and the result may be beneficial to the boys. As stated above, every one was gratified, and all expressed the opinion that the House of Correction, in its appearance, condition, order, and discipline, would compare favorably with any similar institution in the country.

EVANSTON.

The Intellectual Hemorrhage--The Prize Contest of the Composition Classes of the Ladies College--The Free Library--Personal.

The intellectual hemorrhage that attacks this classical suburb at this season of the year has returned with increased violence. The different institutions of learning will for the next six weeks pour out a stream of erudition similar to that supposed to flow from the Pierian Spring. It is the hey-day of suburban reporters, and the ruin of intellectual saplings by overweening conceit. The prize contest of the composition classes of the Ladies College, in the Congregational Church, on Thursday evening, was the last outbreak. The church was densely packed with interested listeners; and, notwithstanding the oppressive heat, the audience were attentive to the close. There were two prizes of $25 each, presented by Mrs. Wm. B. Phillips, of Evanston, and A. E. Bishop, Esq., of Chicago. The one was for excellence in debate, the other in composition. Miss Frances Willard, President of the College, presided.

"The Flying Machine," by Miss Nellie Hurd, was an ingenious composition. The air, she thought was the dominion of man, and ere long, lovers, instead of going to ride, would go off on the wing instead, doctors visit their patients on the fly, and Postmasters be turned into carrier doves.

Miss Jessie Phelps chose the theme "Our Reporter," and thought that woman was eminently fitted for the duties of the aforesaid.

Music: Variations on a Scotch air, by Dudley Buck, executed by Louis Falk.

Debate; "*Resolved*, That it is advantageous to all concerned for our young ladies to belong to gentlemen's literary societies, as conducted in our schools."

Miss Stoneman opened the discussion. She spoke distinctly and sufficiently loud. Her argument was rather for woman's rights than to the issue of the question.

Miss Beall, of the negative, made some very confidential remarks to the portion of the audience on the front seat, that flattered them into good humor; the rest tried to keep cool.

Miss Carrie Cleveland, the second to affirm, said that woman would acquire through the agency of these societies a more extensive practical knowledge of the times, of parliamentary practice, acquire self-possession and versatility of language. The gentlemen would gain confidence, inspiration, and refinement in language and manners. Also, they would have their flagging ambitions stimulated.

Miss Carrie Wyckoff followed in the negative, and made an effective speech, replete with argument and good sense. Her voice was clear and firm, penetrating to the farther corners of the house.

The judges, Mrs. Oliver Willard, Chas. Wm. Pearson, and the Hon. Frederick Dwight decided the question, pro forma, in favor of the affirmative.

Music: "Song of the Coquette," by Miss Anna Lewis, was very fine, the talented lady receiving a very flattering encore.

Two essays followed, the one by Miss Emma Parks, subject, "The Post-Commentator," the other by Miss Belle Webb, entitled, "Republicanism a Success." They were both very praiseworthy efforts, and the young ladies justly earned the hearty appreciation the audience bestowed.

Miss Willard announced that the judges would take into consideration, in making their award on composition, the thought, style of expression, and reading; in debate, rhetoric, logic, and the style of declamation.

Music: Overture, arranged by Louis Falk, who entertained the audience until the judges, Mesdames C. E. Browne, Francis Bradley, Charles F. Grey, Rev. Chapell, and John E. Miller, Esq., entered. They awarded the prize in composition to Miss Jessie Phelps, and in debate to Miss Carrie Wyckoff, the latter giving universal satisfaction.

The audience went to their respective and respectable homes well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Trustees of the Evanston Library Association met on Thursday night last in the Library-rooms. The proposition to turn the property of the Association over to the village was discussed at length. It was decided to hand over to the Trustees of the village all books, furniture, etc., owned by the Association, provided they would run the same as a free public library, under the charge of Directors by them appointed. The Library Trustees then adjourned to await the action of the Village Trustees.

PERSONAL.

Gov. J. L. Beveridge was in Evanston yesterday, paying a visit to his daughter, Mrs. S. B. Raymond. He left last night for Springfield.

In the absence of Dr. M. C. Briggs, Dr. Miner Raymond, of the Biblical Institute, will fill the pulpit of the Methodist Church in the morning. In the evening President Charles H. Fowler, D. D., will preach.

THEY WILL MOVE.

How the West Side Park Commissioners Circumvented Mr. Congressman Ward and His Law-Partner--Some One "Stuck" for Six Months' Rent.

The advantages of a pecuniary order enjoyed by a member of Congress are numerous and varied. He can draw his back pay; send his nephew to West Point; lease his building to the Government, and vote against the Chicago Relief bill. Nor is this all. He can have an enterprising law-partner who can turn the exhaust apparatus upon local treasuries while he deftly sucks at the national fountain. It is good, for this reason, to represent a large constituency in the House of Representatives. But to our tale.

At the last meeting of the West Side Park Commissioners a motion was made by Commissioner Cole that the Finance Committee be instructed to procure more suitable rooms for the Board than those at present occupied by the Board. The motion prevailed, and Commissioners Holden and Lipe were sent out on a prospecting tour. After considering carefully several offers, they concluded to accept that of Mr. C. B. Carter, and agreed to pay $1,000 per annum for a fine, new, roomy store in his building, No. 377 West Madison street, corner of Centre avenue, the lease being for five years. So far so good. They had procured excellent quarters for a very moderate sum, and reported back to the Board what they had done.

An immediate objection was made to their report by Mr. Stamford, President of the Board, and a member of the Finance Committee. He did not like the locality. It was too far away from the heart of the city; it was too expensive for the distance; it was not suitable for all sorts of reasons. The other members of the Board failed to see the point of these remarks, and, supposing that there was something beyond mere prejudice in Mr. President Stamford's opposition, squeezed out of him the admission that he had already made an arrangement with another party.

This other party proved to be Mr. Stamford's law-partner, Mr. J. D. Ward, who has the distinguished honor of representing the Republican voters of the West Division in the National Assembly. Mr. Ward owns the building known as the present Clifton House, corner of Washington and Halsted streets, in which are situated the dirty offices now occupied by the Board. These rooms are small, circumscribed, dingy, ill-ventilated, and unhealthy. The Board further discovered that Mr. Stamford had, without any shadow of authority, signed a five years' lease of these rooms, agreeing to pay for them $1,200 a year, and that he had already paid six months' rent in advance. The Board promptly decided not to confirm Mr. Stamford's action. He is therefore "stuck" for the $600 already paid, and the balance of the lease. If not, then Mr. J. D. Ward has lost another quiet little game in which, as in bunko, the chances were all in his favor. A Congressman has absolutely failed to gull a few Park Commissioners. This must be cheerless news to Mr. Charley Farwell, except that the people will have no voice in deciding whether he shall profit at their expense. After the Government has expended $20,000 in fitting up the old Wabash Avenue Methodist Church for a Post-Office; after it has so far recognized Mr. Farwell's political activity as to situate all the other Government offices in his building, he is just modest enough to ask that his second-rate stone be accepted as the new Post-Office building. Farwell and Ward have shown their idea of using their influence to benefit their constituents. Has not Mr. Rice a cheap building to dispose of at a high figure? If he has not, he must feel rather awkward in his isolation. Better study law, and get a law-partner to help him out if he has to.

DECORATION DAY.

Proclamation by the Mayor to the Citizens of Chicago.

The Mayor realizes the importance of observing Decoration Day as it should be observed, and it is to be hoped the subjoined proclamation, issued yesterday, will be approved by those to whom it is specially addressed, and that they will comply with the request made:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States of America has fittingly established an annual holiday during the season of the flowers, for the decoration of the graves of the soldiers who laid down their lives to save that of the Union; and,

WHEREAS, The Governor of the State of Illinois, has designated Friday, the 30th of May for this year, as Decoration Day, now, therefore, I, Joseph Medill, Mayor of the City of Chicago, in pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council, do hereby direct all city, and all public offices to be closed on the day aforesaid; and I hereby enjoin all patriotic citizens to close their respective places of business and to lay aside their usual avocations on that occasion, and to assemble themselves at the cemeteries where repose the mortal remains of the heroic dead, and there reverentially and in grateful remembrance of those who have made the greatest sacrifice in the power of man for his country, strew their graves with beautiful and fragrant flowers, emblematic of the purity of our affection, and as a tender tribute to their sacred memory.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND CRAIG.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 21, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having been a resident of Knox County, Ill., for more than twenty-two years, commencing in 1848, beginning the practice of the law there in 1859, always a Democrat of the strict school, and well acquainted with the Hon. C. B. Lawrence as a Judge and a citizen, and having been now for three years a permanent resident of Iowa,—thus entirely removed from any possibility of interest in the result of the election in the Fifth District of Illinois; and also having been and still being a warm personal friend of the Hon. A. M. Craig, and an equally ardent hater of railroad and other corporations, and monopolies in general, when used against the interests of the people,—I cannot refrain at this juncture from giving in my testimony in favor of the re-election of Judge Lawrence to the position he has so long honored. In my judgment, it would be a public calamity were one so eminently fitted for the position to be repudiated at a period when pure, honorable, just, and upright men are so much needed in public positions. No man in public life in the State of Illinois, for the last ten years, has been as staunch and firm a friend of truth and justice; no man has so much commanded the respect and esteem of honorable men at home and abroad. While his ability is unquestionable, his honesty is unimpeachable.

Examining his opinion in the Chicago & Alton Railroad case, at the time it was published, with the care it deserved, I become fully convinced that it was another landmark of the unswerving devotion of this man to the cause of truth and justice,—another evidence of his unalterable determination to decide right, regardless of faction, party, or money. Anticipating that it might be misunderstood by the masses, I was sure of the verdict of the lawyers, and the ultimate satisfaction of the people. Still believing this, I am utterly astonished that now, after time for sober second thought, the people of my old home should oppose his election,—still more so that A. M. Craig himself, so ardent a sympathizer with the people, should allow himself to become the leader of such a movement. I must believe that the farmers' movement is being subsidized and prostituted to their worst enemies. Railroad interests cannot be advanced more certainly than by the removal of the lion in their path,—*an honest man.*

All this can be said without in the least disparaging the Hon. A. M. Craig. No matter how honorable, how well fitted for the position, he would be placed, by an election, in a position in which he could gain naught but dishonor. He possesses talents of too high an order, his principles are too much in sympathy with the people, to be ruined by an election at this time.

Upon my old friends, therefore, I would most earnestly urge a different policy. Rest assured, you are being betrayed. No interest of the people can be improved by Judge Lawrence's defeat. Sustain him, and you will demonstrate that the people of the old Fifth are all sound, on the Judiciary question at least.

C. H. JACKSON,
Jefferson, Greene Co., Iowa.

THE TIMES AND MR. SULLIVAN.

A Word from an Irishman.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: If the editor of the *Times* and the Rector of Trinity were the only parties concerned in events which have, within the last few days, excited much painful interest in the minds of the community, I should not have presumed to interpose any observations of mine, in a dispute that cannot directly affect me. But, since the former, disconcerted by, and writhing under, the stinging rebuke of the latter, has, in an agony of of despair and disappointment, abandoned his legitimate point of attack and poured out the vials of his wrath on an inoffensive people, I assume the quarrel that has been forced on me in common with my country. How deep the wound and sore the mortification must have been to deprive the editor of the *Times* of all consideration of policy and prudence, and, in an unguarded moment to causelessly create a host of enemies!

Some time since, in this city, an humble compatriot of mine was charged before a Justice of the Peace with an assault, and fined $3 for the offense. The defendant in paying the amount, artlessly inquired, was that the sum His Honor required for merely giving a fellow a "tap," and was gravely informed in reply that that was the usual amount; "Well, then," asked the defendant, "what would your Honor charge for giving a chap a d——d good licking?" "For a d——d good licking," said the Justice, "I would charge $25." The defendant paused for a moment, doubtlessly revolving that for so much money there should be a proportionate amount of consideration, and, addressing hinself to the plaintiff, observed: "My friend, when I again walk into your affections, you may depend on my taking the worth of my money."

Now, sir, it seems to me that the editor of the *Times* has merely got a "tap." The reverend gentleman has only applied his ecclesiastical toe to his seat of honor,—and that not even directly, but mediately through his representative. He has not wielded his "black-thorn,"—that dread weapon of Milesian warfare. With that, if I know him rightly, he would not have much trouble in demolishing the writer of the weak but spiteful invective that appeared in Tuesday's *Times.* That article, mendacious and malignant as it was, betrayed a singular amount of mental imbecility and wounded pride. When the writer finds his reverend antagonist unassailable in position and in character, he directs his efforts against the country of his birth. By this change of tactics, he thus acknowledges the impregnability of the fortress, and vents his rage on the outlying, and, as he supposes, the unprotected inhabitants. His baffled assault and its result, remind us of what we have read, in our nursery tales, of Satan's abrupt departure when worsted in some contest with religion and truth, where he is supposed to leave for a congenial abode, in the midst of flame and the stench of brimstone. Precisely so in this instance, his indefatigable agent in iniquity has treated us to his fire and brimstone—the former has passed harmlessly away, though the fumes of the latter still stink in our nostrils.

I do not propose to become either the eulogist or defender of Mr Sullivan. His character as a clergyman, a scholar, aud a man, stadns too high for either the immaculate editor of the *Times* or for any one else to extol or depreciate. But that common country to which Mr. Sullivan and I equally owe our birth demands from every Irishman, no matter what may be his creed or position, not only the homage of loyalty and love, but an indignant refutation of foul-mouthed calumny. Does the editor of the *Times* presume so far on the ignorance of the American people as to make them suppose Ireland is not represented in their glorious revolution and in its stupendous results? Does he not know that the page of history is overspread with the brilliant deeds of my country? The greatest warrior of the United Kingdom—Wellington—Palmerston, Canning, O'Connell, Sheridan, Burke, Moore, Brickly, Swift, Parnell, are a few of the long catalogue of illustrious Irishmen. Had it not been for the mistaken policy of England to the sister isle, by means of which education was prohibited, to what a length might not this list be extended.

Can the editor of the *Times* for a moment suppose that any intelligent reader of his paper will not see that his article of Tuesday failed to bring home any charge against this people, save those of poverty and want of education, two evils imposed on them by the tyranny of England,—a larger country, with more abundant resources, to suppress the energies and fetter the efforts of her weaker sister, and for which oppression she is now suffering the penalty of her injustice.

May I now, through your columns, beg to ask my countrymen—can they be so indifferent to unprovoked abuse, so lost to self-respect, and so forgetful of the obligation due to the land of their nativity, as to fill the coffers, *as they do*, of their unscrupulous detractor, for the sake of reading the prurient and defamatory articles of his obscene and lying sheet? I ask them, can they forget all the slander and wicked lies with which, some years ago, this hoary-headed profligate endeavored to asperse the fair fame of their wives and daughters? To Irishmen he has been mainly indebted for any success he has had in the department of literature, which has been prostituted by him to the vilest purposes,—the acquisition of gain in pandering to the morbid feelings and itchings of human nature, at the expense of character, and that too, within the sacred precincts of the Church.

The viper's slaver has now besmeared the fair name of men and women of every Protestant denomination. Do my countrymen, for a moment, suppose that they and their religious opinions are held in more respect than those of the congregations which he has assailed, and to one of which he actually belonged? Let them not felicitate themselves with the fancied enjoyment of any such immunity. Not a month elapses in which this unscrupulous and unprincipled libeller does not indulge in a sly and malignant sneer against the Church to which the majority of my countrymen belong—and to which they have been so devoted, at the cost of life and possessions.

'Tis true, that as yet he has not openly avowed the little estimation in which he holds it. Hitherto, he has confined the manifestation of his ill feelings to a covert and ill-disguised, fling, but, now that he has been betrayed during a moment of weakness, to display the cloven foot, and, whilst smarting under the lash, to vilify the worshippers, he will not long delay the desecration of the sanctuary.

ERINENSIS.

ENCOURAGEMENT.

A Code of Civil-Service Rules Adopted for the Fire Department.

The Board of Police, for some weeks past, have been discussing the advisability of grading the officers of the Fire Department—dividing the foremen, engineers, and stokers into classes, and offering some inducement to the men to pay attention to their duty. The idea is a good one, and the action of the Board, yesterday, will doubtless be appreciated by the members of the Department, and result in materially adding to their efficiency. The Board passed the following rules, which are too explicit to need explanation:

All foremen of engine-houses, when their engines are used, shall be ranked as first class; all foremen of Babcock engines, hook and ladders, hose and supply-carts, and all other foremen, shall rank as second class. All assistant foremen shall rank as third class. All engineers shall be ranked as first and second-class. All stokers shall be ranked as first and second-class.

One man in each steam fire engine company shall be designated every week by the foreman to act as watchman. He shall have the care of all the property in the house while the company are absent from the house, and commit to his assistant charge when he is away.

These rules to take effect from and after the 1st of June, 1873.

It is ordered that all stokers, after one year's service, may apply to the Board in writing for an examination for promotion; and if classed as No. 1 stokers, will be then in line for promotion as engineers.

All engineers and stokers now employed, who have served one year, will take notice and govern themselves accordingly, and the Marshal will give the usual notice to the Fire Department.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Letters Showing His Position in 1868.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

NICHOLASVILLE, Ky., May 19, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: Now that the death of the Chief Justice of the United States has given occasion for many comments and criticisms on his political career, I assume the public—particularly that portion of it friendly to Mr. Chase—are interested in learning the truth that is concealed among many conflicting statements. His connection with the effort to secure the nomination for the Presidency, at New York, in 1868, has never been properly understood by his opponents. Although there was wide diversity of age and position between the Chief Justice and myself, yet I know that I enjoyed his fullest confidence and friendship from 1861 until the day of his death. I have reason to believe that he said and wrote more to me about his connection with the New York Convention, than he did to any other person. I am aware of the fact that many Republicans, once admirers of the Chief Justice, have done injustice to him because they believed he was willing to sacrifice his lifelong professions for the Presidential honor. Nothing is further from the truth. His whole course was dignified, statesmanlike, and ennobled by a feeling of pure patriotism and devotion to the cause of liberty and progress. That he wanted to be President is true; but his ambition was not dictated by a selfish love of power, but by an earnest desire to elevate public opinion to his own high plane of thought.

For the information of his friends, I inclose you four letters from him. You can exercise your discretion about publishing. All were written under the veil of privacy, and no one has seen them save myself. I do not believe, under the circumstances, there is now any impropriety in making them public. They express, at least, his heartfelt and sincere opinion, and contain expressions enough to show that, had he been elevated to the Chief Magistrate's position, humanity would not have found in him an enemy, nor the Republican party an opponent to its principles. He was friendly to the three new amendments to the Constitution, and I do not believe ever doubted the wisdom and necessity of the reconstruction laws.

You will perceive, from his communication, an intense desire to shield Mr. Seymour from all assaults that were made upon him. Notwithstanding many proofs of Mr. Seymour's treachery and cowardice that were made public at the time, Mr. Chase never believed it, and sought by all means in his power to protect him from personal attack.

As you, also, were a personal friend to Mr. Chase, you can judge better than I can of the propriety of publishing the inclosed letters, and I leave the matter to your judgment. Yours most respectfully.

WM. BROWN.

M. HALSTEAD, Esq.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1868.

MY DEAR COLONEL: I have very little time, as you will readily imagine, for correspondence, and I must be quite brief in my reply to your welcome letter of the 23d. * * * *

It seems quite certain—to go to another part of your letter—that the Southern States will now ratify the Fourteenth Article—enough of them at least to make it a part of the Constitution. Two States, Ohio and New Jersey, have revoked their ratifications, but their votes are supplied by those of Iowa and Nebraska, making twenty-two ratifying States in all. The number required is twenty-eight, and six more are necessary. If two-thirds of the Southern States now in process of restoration shall ratify, the number will be complete.

Then, as you suggest, no one within the Disability Section of the Article can hold office, constitutionally, in any State. If disabled candidates present themselves and are elected, there will necessary arise more grave complications. The best remedy, as I believe, is the removal of the disabilities. If this is not allowed, Congress must provide another.

I am very sorry to observe the reluctance of the white voters to give the right of testimony to colored persons. I think that Judge Swayne, in the civil rights case which was before him at Louisville, decided that colored testimony is as admissible as white. I should be astonished that any considerable number could be found to object to it, if I did not remember what a struggle was necessary in Ohio to get the right to testify into the statute book. But it must be conceded in the end, and the sooner it is, conceded the better for all interests. I honor Col. Breckinridge for his manly and wise stand in favor of it.

I have ceased, as I told you, to have any aspirations connected with the Presidency. It once seemed to me a position highly desirable for the opportunities of usefulness it afforded; nor was I indifferent to its distinctions. But I am almost surprised to find how contentedly I have seen the preference of the Republicans fall upon Gen. Grant, and how little I am troubled with any lingering desire for the place. You doubtless notice the talk there is about uniting all the opponents of military ascendancy and military commission on one candidate, and making me that candidate. But I have no idea, with my known principles and convictions in respect to restoration on the basis of universal suffrage as well as universal amnesty, that there will any such unite upon me, and I am very sure that I shall not seek any nomination from any party. I don't want any office enough for that: and, indeed, if I could now do so with propriety, would prefer to resign the post I hold to being a seeker for any other.

I am none the less grateful to you for your strong friendship. Should what some paper calls "the miracle" of the suggested nomination take place under circumstances which would make it my duty to accept it, and should success attend it—what a succession of unhatched chickens!—it may be in my power to prove better than I can otherwise how I value it. Whether or no, it will always be pleasant to me to show my sense of it in any fitting way. Sincerely yours,

S. P. CHASE.

Col. WILLIAM BROWN.

NARRAGANSETT, Sept. 2, 1868.

MY DEAR COLONEL: Your welcome letter reached me here. I thank you most heartily for your noble and generous defense of my motives and actions. The friendship and confidence of true and brave men like yourself is worth more to me than any political honors.

I am sorry I do not see the path of political duty for myself quite as clearly as you have seen your own; and I cannot help regretting your quotation of what you understood me to say of the duty of patriots in the event of reactionary ascendancy in New York.

I have no recollection of the language used by me in our various conversations; but I dare say that I expressed the opinion that nearly all the Republicans and many of the Conservatives who desired my nomination would vote for Gen. Grant if the New York Convention should adopt a platform and make nominations indicating a purpose to overthrow, by national action, the governments and constitutions established in the South under the Reconstruction acts. In this event, I believed that this great body of citizens would vote for Gen. Grant on his own platform, "Let us have peace," trusting and believing in him, rather than in the party which nominated him.

If I said anything stronger than this, it was more than I should have said, and more than I was in the habit of saying. And if I expressed any personal feeling of my own, it must have been that, in the event referred to, I should feel myself pretty effectually separated from both political parties, and left free of mere party obligations.

I believe and feel now as I believed and felt then. I am neither disappointed by the course you have determined on for yourself, nor dissatisfied with it. Tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, who sympathized with you in the early days of July, act with you now. It is the natural and necessary result of the action at New York. But, on the other hand, I am very sure that tens of thousands of Democrats, who sympathized with you then, and not a few Republicans, alarmed by the tendencies of their party, and desiring a change, will give their votes for Democratic Electors, in the full confidence that, if Gov. Seymour is elected, he will give no countenance to reactionary violence, or to the subversion of the Southern Governments.

Under these circumstances I see at present no right or useful course for me except that of abstaining wholly from political conflicts; of performing faithfully the duties of my position; of adhering steadily to my constantly-avowed principles, and of doing whatever I properly can in my proper sphere to recommend them to general acceptance and practical application.

I am sure that your speech was intended to be entirely fair toward Gov. Seymour, but is it not somewhat too depreciatory in tone? I do not doubt that he was a sincere friend to the liberal side, and if he yielded to the clamor of the reactionists and others for his own nomination, let us remember how few are the men who would have declined it under the circumstances. Justice to him is a duty from us.

One word more that may look like criticism. I regret that you printed the extract from my letter. Not that I regret the printing *per se*—I am not at all sorry for that. But it is a good rule that no private letter or extract from one should be published without the express consent of the writer and receiver. I put this in only as a caution from an old man to a young man.

The fullest copy of your speech I have seen was in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and even that does not contain what you said of the Vice-Presidential nomination. I should like to have a complete copy. The *Evening Post* (New York) reprinted nearly the whole of the *Commercial's* report. Extracts, more or less full, have been in very many other papers. It has attracted very great attention, and has given much satisfaction, so far as I hear, to my friends, whether now supporting Grant or Seymour. Faithfully, your friend,

S. P. CHASE.

Col. WILLIAM BROWN, Nicholasville, Ky.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1868.

MY DEAR COLONEL: You may have thought me negligent in not answering your last kind letter from New York. But what could I add to what I had said. I know you honest, brave, resolute, and that, unless convinced of error, you will speak just according to your declared convictions. I am grateful, for I feel honored by your friendship and support. It is my undoubting belief that assaults on Gov. Seymour do no good to any body, but are both unwise and unjust. I have never doubted that he erred in consenting to be nominated upon the platform of the New York Convention without expressing any dissent from the dogmas on reconstruction which it puts forth, and still more in accepting that nomination without any such dissent after the revolutionary construction given to it by the nomination of Blair, fresh from the publication of his Brodhead letter. But the error was one which might easily be committed by one in Gov. Seymour's position, and I do not think that it warrants the reproaches which have been directed against him.

Judge Pierrepont has made the true issue between Seymour and Blair, and Grant and Colfax. He analyzes it well when he says that it is an issue between Blair and Revolution, and Grant and Peace, leaving Seymour and Colfax almost wholly out of sight. I inclose to you with this a copy of Judge Pierrepont's speech. You will doubtless be struck, as I was, with the account of the conversation between him and Grant, and the declaration of Grant that "his feelings and sentiments are entirely opposed to negro suffrage." I hope that, having made enough progress during the war to become "glad of a negro enlistment" (which I certainly could never say), he has made progress enough since, and will make enough hereafter to see in "the South" the whole people of the South; in "good citizens," all good citizens, of whatever complexion or nativity; and in securing the rights of all by the suffrage of all, something else than "giving them (*i. e.*, the white people of the South) negro suffrage." Sincerely yours,

Col. WILLIAM BROWN. S. P. CHASE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1868.

MY DEAR COLONEL: On my return last night I found your two letters of the 11th and 14th, with the letters and slips from newspapers inclosed with them, and am much obliged to you for all. But I must assure you that I needed no explanation of your motives for making the Frankfort speech. I felt that it was impossible for you to act except from motives honorable to yourself and most kind to me, and every word I write expressing thanks and gratitude for your vindication of me against Republican misrepresentation and misunderstanding comes from my heart. I regretted nothing in your speech except its tone and tenor concerning Gov. Seymour. I was sure when the platform was adopted and interpreted on the vital question of the stability or forcible subversion of the accomplished work of reconstruction by the letter and nomination of Gen. Blair, that nearly all the Republicans and very many of the Conservatives, who are anxious to unite with the Democrats in opposition to the extreme measures of the Republican leaders, would be constrained to the support of Gen. Grant. But it was not and is not my belief that Gov. Seymour desired to have this issue made, or that he wished the nomination for himself. I have seen nothing in his action which makes me question the sincerity of his declared wishes for a different issue and for another candidate. Hardly any man would have resisted the approaches made to him by a convention which seemed to be, and perhaps was, unanimous, or nearly so, in demanding the consent to his own nomination. That he did not resist may be deplored on public grounds; but *my* friends should not complain. I had no claim on a Democratic Convention, representing what may be called the old-line Democracy. The nomination was proposed only as a means of uniting in support of the ticket those in general sympathy with that Democracy on other issues that have arisen since the War, but who were as much as ever in favor of securing to the enfranchised people all the rights of men and citizens, as the best, if not the only, means of restoring order and prosperity to the South. By their action, and by the Blair portion of the platform especially, the Convention refused that union. This refusal may be regretted, but it is not matter of complaint. Gov. Seymour, I am confident, desired it. I blame nobody—no Democrat who thinks other issues paramount in importance to that of peace and the universal suffrage, for supporting Gov. Seymour; and no Republican or Conservative who thinks peace and reorganization on the basis of justice for all, and suffrage to secure justice, paramount to all other issues, for supporting Gen. Grant. These last can vindicate their position and at the same time do full justice to the abilities, statesmanship, patriotism, and pure private character of Gov. Seymour. The former can maintain theirs without aspersion upon Gen. Grant, and with full acknowledgment of the services he has rendered in his military capacity.

Please take this as a slight expression of what I said in my former letter, and as explaining why I cannot consent to have the extract from that letter which you quote, published. I know that Gov. Seymour and his friends, who were also my friends, feel much hurt by what you said of him, and what others of my friends have said, and are inclined to regard me as in some sort responsible for those sayings; and the publication of that extract, disconnected from what I wrote of him, would confirm that impression. So I prefer to have nothing published, and you will, therefore, treat what I have heretofore written and what I now write as strictly private.

I hope that your expectations of good results to the people of the late slave States, whether white or black, from the election of Gen. Grant, will be realized. I think they will be, at least in part. Reconstruction in the features which I approve, as well as in those which I disapprove, will probably become fixed and permanent facts, under his administration. I incline to think also that he will favor the removal of all disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment. In other respects my fears of the results of his election are stronger than my hopes. But it will be a great thing to have universal suffrage under the new Constitution assured, and all disabilities removed. In this way only, and in candid acceptance of this way, can the Southern States, in my judgment, look for sure prosperity.

The results in Vermont and Maine indicate reaction from the depression to which ill-advised measures had sunk Republican prospects. I perceive no sufficient ground for thinking that this reaction is local. If not, the result is sure. Gen. Grant will be President. Two weeks from to-day will tell the story. If the reaction brings Republican successes in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the election in November will be hardly anything more than a form.

I had some hope of finding you here upon my return, but I see that you will be on the stump in Kentucky until the 3d of October; then I suppose you will come East. I expect to remain here now, hard at work on law cases, until November, and shall be very glad to see you. Meantime believe me, as ever, faithfully your friend,

Col. WM. BROWN. S. P. CHASE.

The American Wigwam at Vienna.

Vienna (May 7) Correspondence of the New York World.

The American wigwam was opened yesterday, to the edification of the unsophisticated Viennese. This wigwam is a mixture of America and Germany. Inside is a large circular bar, upon whose ample counter American drinks are dispensed in American fashion. Outside are tables and chairs, where the Germans can sit and bibulate with German circumspection. The attendant Ganymedes, ten or twelve in number, are unmistakable Ethiops from America, and they are the objects of genuine admiration. The laborers—men and women—at work in the neighborhood rest every now and then from their labors and refresh themselves with a glance. The Germans, not being quite certain as to name, order "that little drink which you take with a straw"—sherry cobbler. The wigwam is located very fortunately. It stands in a grove of trees near the palace of the Khedive. There is a charming vista through the trees toward the palace, and another in the opposite direction toward the main building. Strauss' band is to play every afternoon in a pavilion near by. As one of the Ganymedes observed complacently, "We and Mr. Strauss is gwine to draw right smart." And he was right. This grove will be a choice spot on hot summer days, and I can already imagine the crowds of Americans and Germans that will flock to its shaded tables and enjoy their cobblers and juleps to the jumping notes of "The Blue Danube."

J. M. H.

Cholera.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, May 22.

Our fears concerning the introduction of cholera from New Orleans by way of water transportation or by railroad, were not groundless. The Paducah *Kentuckian* of the 20th says: "The steamer John Kilgour, which passed up yesterday from New Orleans to Cincinnati, landing at our wharf, had several cases of Asiatic cholera aboard. We learn that there were three deaths on board before the boat reached this place, and that there were one or two others on board not expected to live." The Kilgour passed by the city yesterday on its way to Cincinnati, and, although a disclaimer was made by the Captain that any cases of cholera had made their appearance upon the boat, the statements of the passengers and others leave very little room to doubt the truth of the reports. There is now no reason to doubt that cholera is raging in New Orleans. Various reasons, some of them no doubt greatly exaggerated, have reached us here in Louisville—one that on Saturday last there were seventy deaths from the disease in that city.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Gov. Dix's Veto of the Local-Option Bill.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, N. Y., May 20.

To the Assembly:

I have given the most careful consideration to Assembly bill No. 371, entitled "An act to enable the legal voters of any town or city to determine by ballot whether the sale, exposing for sale, giving away, or suffering to be exposed, sold, given away therein, of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited, and to regulate the sale for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, or sacramental use, and to provide for the enforcement of this act; and I return it with my objections.

No one can be more anxious than myself to repress by all just and effectual measures of legislation the evils of intemperance—the undoubted source of four-fifths of all the crime, pauperism, and domestic misery in the State; and I would not willingly throw any impediment in the way of the praiseworthy efforts which the friends of humanity and good government are making for the purpose of removing these evils.

The bill submits to the people of the towns and cities of the State in question whether the use of intoxicating liquors, except for special purposes, shall be prohibited within their respective limits. It proposes to leave to the people the right to determine for themselves in this respect what is most conducive to their own good. I fully concur in the correctness of this proposition as a matter both of principle and policy; and I have never doubted the propriety of adopting such measures of legislation as are needed to secure this result. It lies within the direction of popular liberty of the right of the people to regulate their local affairs in such manner as they deem essential to their welfare.

The chief objection to the bill is that it contains a limitation of this principle. It leaves to the people of the several cities and towns only a partial and restricted operation in discharging what it shall be lawful to drink within their respective municipal limits. It compels them to prohibit absolutely, or virtually to accept, by declining to prohibit, every beverage which can by a possibility intoxicate. It permits them to express their wishes on a single proposition, but precludes such an expression on any other. It says to them in substance: If you wish to prohibit the use of ardent spirits within your limits, you must prohibit ale, beer, and cider also, for these have, by a decision of the Court of Appeals, been classed with intoxicating liquors. If, on the other hand, you wish the inhabitants of your town or city to have the privilege of drinking beer and cider, you cannot have it unless you make the use of ardent spirits equally free from restriction. You must prohibit all or none. You cannot have the one without the other.

There may be, and undoubtedly are, communities in which a strong desire prevails to banish spirituous liquors, the intemperate use of which is the source of so much vice and poverty, and in which the desire is equally strong to have the use of lighter beverages unrestricted. In order to carry out the first-named under the bill they must renounce the latter, or if they carry out the latter they must renounce the former. The bill, therefore, while professing to leave the people the largest liberty in this respect, restricts them to the narrowest. They are not permitted to have a choice as to what beverages it shall be lawful to use within the respective boundaries. The bill is framed in the interest of restriction, and not of freedom of choice. I deem this narrow view of the subject exceedingly unwise. A wide difference of opinion prevails among the people of the State in regard to the propriety of distinguishing between ardent spirits and the lighter beverages, some of which do not intoxicate unless taken in uncomfortable quantities, and which in countries where they are in general use have proved a restraint upon the consumption of spirituous liquors, and to a great extent a safeguard against the prevalence of intemperance. I do not assume to decide which class of thinkers may be on the right side of the question, but a just toleration of the freedom of opinion ought to restrain the advocates of either from attempting to maintain their position by compulsion. It is in this view that I deem the provisions of the bill indefensible. I do not suggest that it should have exempted the lighter beverages from the option which the people are called on to express. That would have been a restriction on their action and freedom of choice. I think the Legislature decided wisely not to restrict them in this direction. But it has restricted them in the opposite; and I submit that, in order to afford them the largest liberty in the action they were called on to take at the coming election, they should have had the opportunity of saying whether the prohibition should embrace ardent spirits only, or whether it should exclude the lighter beverages. I think the people are entitled of right to this privilege. To withhold it from them by submitting the general proposition contained in the bill, and compel them to tolerate the use of spirituous liquors, as it would in cases where they are unwilling to prohibit the use of the lighter beverages, is not only a restraint upon the freedom of their choice, but a distrust of their capacity to decide rightly, in which I cannot consent to unite.

The bill in some of its details appears to me to be equally open to objection. By the eighth section every Overseer and Superintendent of the Poor, Assessor, Town Clerk, Supervisor, Village Trustee, District-Attorney, Sheriff, or Constable, or police officer in any town where local prohibition is adopted, if he knows any person who is in the habit of becoming intoxicated, is required to give notice thereof, in writing, to all persons who may be authorized under the seventh section to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, or sacramental use. By the ninth section any person who shall willfully neglect or omit anything required to be done by the bill is made to forfeit the sum of $100 for the first offense, and in default of payment to be imprisoned in the county jail or Penitentiary not less than sixty days nor more than six months. And it is made the duty of the District-Attorney of the county to sue for any penalty incurred under the provisions of the bill.

By virtue of these provisions "if there is a drunkard in any town where prohibition is adopted, a large number of officers, and if there is a village within it, a larger number are required to report him, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, at all places where intoxicating liquors may be sold." These places may be indefinite in number; for "any person," no matter what his character may be, by giving his bond for $1,000, with two sureties, each justifying in double that amount, may sell "intoxicating liquors for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, and sacramental uses."

The sellers are under no obligations to ascertain whether the purchases are made in good faith for the purposes specified. They cannot sell liquor to be drunk or used on the premises, nor to a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated, a minor, or any one to whom they have been notified not to sell; and they are required to keep open for inspection books in which all the purchases and sales shall be entered. But there is no public officer to whose discretion it is left to decide whether the persons intrusted with the sale of intoxicating liquors are worthy of the trust. Under the existing law, the Boards of Excise in cities, towns, and villages, have power to grant licences to any person or persons of good moral character who shall be approved by them. No such provision is made in the bill under advisement. All that is required is that the form of the bond and sufficiency of the sureties shall be approved by the County Judge. There is no limitation as to the number of persons who may engage in the traffic, and no power to withhold the privilege from a man of bad character. This power under the license law is a practical limitation. The bill under consideration has in neither of these respects the restraints contained in the existing law.

I doubt exceedingly whether the bill, with its numerous defects, is in the interest of the cause of temperance. I am not sure that it is not as likely to promote the evil it is intended to check and remove. To any bill framed with a liberal regard to the differences of opinion which exist in all communities, and to the freedom of action, which within just limits is a fundamental principle in ours, and which shall contain proper safeguards against the abuse of the traffic it authorizes, I shall give a most cheerful assent. By withholding my approval from this bill no great inconvenience can possibly be caused. If I had approved it it could not have gone into operation until thirty days after the annual election in November, one month before the sitting of the next Legislature. Although the session is so far advanced there is time to frame a new bill to amend the defects of this and make it what it should be—an enactment which shall secure to the people in each city and town an unlimited freedom of choice in a matter intimately connected with their local interests. Or, if the subject shall go over to the next Legislature, the people of the State will have time to give it their mature consideration, and elect their representatives in reference to it.

(Signed) JOHN A. DIX.

THE RINGWOOD HORROR.

The Murder of Robert Harrison and His Wife.

Ringwood, Ill. (May 15), Correspondence of the Woodstock Sentinel.

Never since the settlement of Ringwood Prairie has anything occurred to create such intense excitement as the terrible tragedy which took place at the house of Mr. Robert Harrison last Tuesday morning.

About 8 o'clock in the morning, a little girl, daughter of Mr. Thomas Carr, residing two miles west of this village, came to school and told us that Robert Harrison and his wife had both been found murdered. It seemed utterly impossible that such was the case; but in a short time the evidence was so strong that there was no longer any room for doubt. We kept school till noon, but by that time there was so much agitation that school was closed till Thursday morning. In the afternoon, in company with several others, we visited the scene of the awful tragedy. The Coroner had been sent for in the morning, but not being at home, James B. Church, Esq., came in his stead. A jury of inquest was called, and Dr. H. T. Brown, of McHenry, was chosen foreman.

After this, we proceeded to the kitchen, where the fearful work had been done. Such a scene of horror as there presented itself we never before saw, and we pray God to preserve us from ever seeing another such. Men who had been in the army four years turned sick at heart, and declared they had never looked upon so fearful a sight.

Mrs. Harrison lay near the middle of the room. By her side a pool of blood, covering three or four square feet. Her throat was cut from ear to ear, and her face and head covered with blood. In one corner of the room lay the body of Mr. Harrison. He lay with his face to the floor, and his head close up in the corner, pillowed upon some articles of clothing. A large pool of blood was also by his side. In fact, it was blood all over the floor, so that it was difficult to keep your feet free from it.

Dr. Brown, after examining the wounds, declared them sufficient to produce death. There were two wounds on the head of Mrs. Harrison, which led the jury to conclude that she had been rendered insensible by a blow before her throat had been cut.

After this, the Coroner and jury proceeded to another room for the purpose of examining witnesses.

Mrs. R. H. Carr, daughter of the deceased, testified nearly as follows: She and her brother, Mr. William Harrison, were first at the house. They opened the door, looked in, and saw Mrs. Harrison lying on the floor. The floor was covered with blood, and in the corner of the room Mr. Harrison was on his knees. They looked upon the scene but a moment, and then fled, crying murder.

Mr. William Lumley testified substantially as follows: I started in the morning to go to Ringwood. Near the house of Mr. Harrison, saw R. H. Carr and wife, with William Harrison. They called me, and told me what had been done. I ran to the house, and found Mrs. Harrison dead, but Mr. Harrison was still alive. He drew up his shoulders two or three times, and also drew up one of his feet. The razor lay on the floor, about six inches from the right hand of Mr. Harrison. I picked it up and laid it on the window.

The jury, after hearing the evidence, rendered the following verdict, viz.: That Mrs. Ama Harrison came to her death by being first rendered partially insensible by a blow on the head, and then having her throat cut by a razor, in the hand of her husband, Robert Harrison. Also, that he took his own life, by cutting his throat with a razor.

Mr. Robert Harrison has lived on Ringwood Prairie nearly twenty years. He has always been regarded as a good neighbor, and an honorable man. His brothers are among our best and most substantial citizens. They are men known and respected throughout the county.

The home of Robert Harrison was one of elegance and taste. Rich carpets on the floors, and beautiful pictures on the walls. A stranger passing along the road by his place would feel like saying: "There is a pleasant home. There is a place of happiness, where all is fair and lovely." But, alas! that beautiful home was a dark and terrible place, where black and awful crimes have been committed.

WILLIAM NICKLE.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Resolutions of the Henderson County (Ill.) Farmers' Association.

At a recent meeting of the Henderson County Farmers' Association, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Many of the leading railroad corporations of the country have become corrupt monopolies in having oppressed citizens, bribed Legislatures, and defied laws, and are to-day a menacing danger to American liberty, and unless controlled by law the condition of the farmers and laboring class will be in no better condition than the serfs of Russia; therefore,

Resolved, That we invoke the aid of all honest minded men morally and mentally to hurl or exclude from office and from the bench of all such railway officials, railway attorneys, or other hirelings that prostitute public office to the base use of private gain.

Resolved, That we demand of Congress such legislation as is needed to control within legitimate limits the charges of existing lines of transportation, and to increase the capacity of our water ways and add such other laws and regulations as our increasing products demand, so that the producer may have a just reward for his honest labor, and that our almost limitless supplies may thereby find a ready transit to the seaboard, there to compete with the markets of the world.

Resolved, That the Constitution and laws of Illinois are as binding upon the railway corporations as upon the citizens, and that the State must require obedience to the law from all alike, whether the same be deemed constitutional or not by the parties affected until repealed or decided unconstitutional.

Resolved, That we believe the State could not confer any of its sovereign power upon any corporation, and that now is the most favorable time to settle the question, so that it may never be misunderstood that a State can create a corporation it cannot thereafter control.

Resolved, That we hold, declare, and resolve that this despotism which defies our laws, plunders shippers, impoverishes our people and corrupts our Government should be subdued and made to subserve the public interest at whatever cost.

A resolution, "That we are in favor of selecting all candidates for Representatives from among our own members or those who sympathize with us," provoked considerable discussion, the general temper of the Association appearing to be to live up to the spirit of the resolution, while some thought it an element of disturbance; and a motion finally prevailed to table it.

Col. Hutchinson introduced a resolution indorsing the action of the Princeton Convention which nominated Mr. A. M. Craig for Supreme Judge. After considerable discussion, a motion was made to table it. This motion was defeated, and Col. H. then withdrew the resolution, saying that he only desired to bring the matter to the attention of the members, and did not wish to urge any action that might result in disturbing the harmony of their deliberations.

Uncle Pleasant's Method.

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig.

After breakfast I straggled to a camp-fire just in time to hear Charley B. say, "Uncle Pleasant, you are the only man in the company who got a box and a letter yesterday, and you have a good wife, and no mistake." Uncle Pleasant, who was aged 60, and the company commissary, replied Yes, we have lived together nigh forty year, and she is about as good as the best of 'em. There ain't no trouble, Charley, in having of a good wife if you jest start right. It's all in the start, boy. You see I married what was called a putty gal, and so she was, and I took her to my new log-house, whar I had already plenty of meal and bacon, and sich other things as a poor man ought to have. Next day I went to get in shingles, and when I come home she hadn't got no dinner. I didn't say anything, but got dinner for her and me, and she eat jest as hearty as if she had been working. The next day 'twas the same thing, and while my dander got up I didn't say nothing, and again she eat heartily, as if she liked my cookin' mightily. The third day I came home monstrous tired, and I said to her, where's my dinner? She said, look here, Pleasant Batkins, I ain't gwine to be cook for no man, and if you want dinner you must cook it yourself. Here the pint was reached as you will see. I cooked dinner without saying anything, and after me and she had eat I went across the road and cut three "chinkerpin" switches and went back, and if ever you seed a gal get a larrupping I give her one then and thar. She went straight to her mother's as I expected she would, and next morning I went after her with a long switch. She said she wouldn't go home to save me, but I told her she would. When she saw I was in earnest, and I was, she went ahead of me, and that day she cooked me as good a dinner as any poor man wants to set down to, and from that hour to this, me and Sukey ain't had no more trouble. If you ever git married, boys be sure and start right.

THE COURTS.

Judge Williams Confirms the Lincoln Park Assessment.

"One Wilbur F. Storey" Sued by a Firm of Contractors.

Interesting Bankruptcy Notes---Criminal Court Items.

The Tooke-Farwell Case---The Courts Condensed.

Chief-Justice Williams delivered in the Circuit Court, yesterday morning, a very lengthy opinion in the matter of the application made by the Lincoln Park Commissioners for a confirmation of the special assessment of 1871, for the improvement and extension of the park, involving $1,200,000. With regard to the question of jurisdiction, the Court held that, under the Constitution of 1848, and also by virtue of decision of the Supreme Court, the Circuit Court had jurisdiction in the case, and power equal to that of the Supreme Court. The Court would only deal with the graver objections raised to the assessment, as it was impossible to deal with all the objections brought forward, most of which are based upon purely technical grounds and were unworthy of note. The Court decided that the objection that the act of 1869, and amended act of 1871, failed to apply to Lincoln Park was not valid, because, if the laws did not apply to that park they could not be made to apply to any others within the jurisdiction of the State of Illinois. The amendatory act of 1871 provided for the payment of condemned lands by the issue of municipal bonds. Lincoln Park meets all the requirements of that act; the objection of the amendatory nature of the act being of no avail because the law was constitutional, although amendatory. The objection that the parties making the assessment were not corporate authorities on the ground that the Legislature, having established, by the union of the corporations, a district, and placed it, for purposes designated in the act, under the Park Commissioners' control, is equally untenable. In support of his views on the case the Court quoted authorities occupying several pages of his decision, the decisions in cases in the Courts of Oregon and Indiana being dwelt upon with particular stress. According to the law, the impartial opinion of the Court was that the levy of the Commissioners was, purely, an assessment, and not to be looked upon in the light of a tax. Property-holders received a fair remuneration for their land. There was no doubt in the mind of the Court, that the assessment was fair and that the beautifying and extension of the park would turn out to be a benefit to the public. An adverse opinion would be a death blow to the very existence of the park, and would place a bar to all suburban improvements to come. He considered that were there any doubt the park should have the benefit of it, but, as it was, he considered ample evidence had been brought forward to show that the vicinity of public parks was invariably a cause for increase in the value of the adjacent lands. The Court closed with the words "In my opinion the objections ought to be overruled. I shall, therefore, sustain the motion to confirm the assessment." Judge Trumbull gave notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court.

"ONE WILBUR F. STOREY" SUED FOR A $7,000 DEBT.

In the Superior Court, Edwin F. Reeves, Joseph James, and Warren A. Wells, masonry contractors, in partnership under the firm name of Reeves, James & Co., file their bill of complaint against "one Wilbur F. Storey." Complainants aver that "one Wilbur" engaged them to do certain work on the structure at the northwest corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue, namely: to lay the foundation walls of the building to be used for "a publishing-house of the Chicago *Times* newspaper, and other purposes,"—complainant, in the last three words, unburdening his mind of a suspicion of what peculiarly appropriate use any spare room of a building occupied by such a moral newspaper would be put to. For the work, "one Wilbur" was to pay $12,500 (ten years' advertising gone at a swoop, and only the foundation laid!); that petitioners did certain extra work on the premises; that they have been unpaid to the extent of $5,000 since the 1st day of April last; that "one Wilbur" wheedled complainants into signing a contract to build a certain sidewalk, which it turned out could not possibly be constructed; that defendant declined to pay complainant his reasonable demand, and instructed his bland architect to treat with complainants, who agreed to compromise; yet the wheedling Wilbur sought to lop off $800 from the contract price; that the wheedling Wilbur, who walks among, etc., and the architects have laid their heads together and are trying to prop up their moribund concern by conspiring to hinder payment to plaintiffs of the amount due them on said structure, namely, $7,000 and interest from the 1st day of April last; wherefore they pray that "one Wilbur F. Storey" be made to answer in a court of equity for his iniquity.

As soon as the legal reporter of the *Times* read the bill, he very wisely sold his "copy" to the *Inter-Ocean* man for 50 cents, and when last seen was standing in front of the Employment Bureau shed, with coat off and shirt-sleeves rolled up, haggling, with a fellow wreck, over the purchase of a second-hand saw-horse.

DECISION IN THE TOOKE V. KIMBALL CASE.

In the case of Tooke v. Kimball, Judge Farwell, yesterday morning, rendered his decision. The suit was brought by Tooke for the purpose of obtaining from Kimball specific performance of a contract to convey him 60 acres of land adjoining the Normal School, at Englewood, at $500 per acre. The case has been before the Supreme Court in a suit brought by Kimball to set aside the contract, which resulted in favor of defendant. The Court remarked that it was by no means clear what was the effect of the contract in all respects, which the counsel in the case did not seem thoroughly to understand. There are in it a number of obscure provisions, the effect of which it is difficult to determine. The Court's impression was that the construction which the parties to the contract gave to it at the time of its making was the correct one, and that it must be held that, under the contract, Kimball was to be required to give Tooke a deed on the 15th of March, and on payment of the balance of the $5,000, and then a mortgage on the property was to be given him to secure the unpaid balance. The Court did not think that Tooke had done anything to lose his right to specific performance, that his delay in payments was not such as to cut him off from his right, and that Kimball should not be allowed to repudiate under the evidence heard. Tooke, finding defendant was not inclined to perform the contract, made him a formal tender of the money due, which was declined, whereupon he deposited the money and notified defendant of his having done so, and of its being ready to be paid over to him at any moment. The Court summed up by saying: "Finally, I think that Tooke is entitled to specific performance of contract. As to the minor matters, I can hear counsel further. I think that under the contract Tooke was entitled to possession of the property on the 15th of March last; with regard to the payment of taxes I don't think that Tooke has lost his right to specific performance on account of the non-payment of taxes. Kimball would not let Tooke have the possession of the property and claimed therefore that he had no right to pay taxes. I will not settle the terms of the decree as to the question of interest and payment of taxes, without further hearing the Council in the matter."

SUIT TO REMOVE CLOUD FROM TITLE.

Timothy Wright filed his bill in the Superior Court yesterday against Stephen W. Dearborn. Complainant avers that on the 17th day of December, 1855, John S. Wright, who was the owner of Lots 7 and 8 of Subdivision of Lots 14, 13, and N ½ of Lot 12, Block 13, Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, conveyed the same by trust deed to Stephen W. Dearborn, now of the State of Missouri, to secure the payment of eight notes bearing date Dec. 17, 1855, executed by said Wright, each for the sum of $3,750; that on the 27th January, 1858, complainant, who was then the owner in fee simple of said premises, paid said notes, and they, together with the deed of trust given to secure the same, were delivered to complainant and canceled by him; that said notes and deed of trust, as paid and canceled, were destroyed in the great fire; that it was the duty of said Dearborn, as Trustee, upon the payment of said notes, to reconvey the legal estate in said premises to the owner thereof; yet he has neglected, and still neglects, to do so; that said deed of trust not being discharged from the records of Cook County, complainant is prevented from selling or otherwise disposing of said premises; wherefore he files the present bill asking that defendant be brought to answer in a suit of chancery, and complainant discharged from the lien of said trust deed.

INTERESTING LAND SUIT.

In Judge Gary's Court the case of Sylvester Remington v. Eliza Davis, as executrix and legatee, which has been on trial for the last two days, was yesterday concluded. The complainant filed a bill for the specific performance of a bond made on the 21st of September, 1871, by one John Davis, now deceased, for the conveyance of twenty acres of land, at $100 an acre, in Sec. 5, T. 40, Range 14, Lake View, which property is now valued at from $20,000 to $30,000. The bond provided that payments were to be made in certain installments, and that upon the payments being made at the times mentioned in the bond, a deed was to be made by Davis to Remington,—the last payment becoming due on the 21st of September, 1872. Remington failed to make payments according to the terms of the bond, although constantly urged to do so by Mrs. Davis, widow and executrix of the late John Davis. In September, 1872, Mrs. Davis recorded the contract. In October, 1872, Remington filed a bill for specific performance of this bond, but it was dismissed by Judge Gary. The present bill was filed by complainant in February last, alleging substantially the same facts as set forth in the former bill, viz: alleging that an extension was made of the payments mentioned in the bond by Mrs. Davis, until the suit of Thomas and Morris, affecting the title to the land, was disposed of. The proof in each case failed to establish the allegations in the bill, that an extension was got. The first bill was dismissed on the ground of variance, and with regard to the present one Judge Gary said he must dismiss for the same reason, although he would withhold his decision until this morning. Moore & Caulfield and W. H. Ellis for complainant; Spafford, McDaid & Wilson for defendant.

STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY'S ASSIGNEE.

C. W. Upton, Assignee of the estate of the Great Western Insurance Company, a bankrupt, filed with Register Hibbard, yesterday, his account up to date. The cash receipts from April 11, the date of Assignee's appointment, consisting of amounts received upon notes, from the sale of the office effects, on account of stock, premiums on policies, etc., amounts to $15,927.75. Against this amount are placed the disbursements, consisting of sundry expenses amounting to $315.82; paid C. W. Upton portion of money advanced, $318.23; city and State and county taxes and property mortgages, $367.02; United States Marshal Campbell, $584.25; Register Hibbard, $71.60; S. M. Millard, attorney, $375; office rent, $150; S. W. Stowell, for special service at Jackson, Mich., $72.06; C. W. Upton, traveling expenses, $67.81; P. G. Gardener, bookkeeper, $2,213.78; J. K. Philo, employe $1,134.16; Smith & Waterman, and Boutell & Waterman, $1,466.49; attorneys at Grand Rapids, $180, leaving a balance of cash on hand of $8,508, being $4,743.25 ahead of the balance as shown by the Assignee's statement of the end of April last. The Assignee submits a statement of the whole estate of the bankrupt, of the property recovered, and of the property outstanding, and the cause of its being outstanding; and also such debts and claims as are yet undetermined; showing mortgages and trust deeds in hands of the Assignee, amounting to $274,276.60; unpaid premiums, represented to be in the hands of general agents who claim they owe the Company nothing, never having collected the policies which they offer to surrender, amounting to about $11,000; supposed list of stockholders, fifty-three of whom, in the Eastern States, have been sued, resulting in forty-four settlements; fifty-one in Michigan; the suits against stockholders in other States being postponed until the present cases are concluded. The statement also gives a list of notes in the Company's favor which are in the hands of collectors.

In the matter of the Union Lithographing Company, the first meeting was yesterday held, at which R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee. The same gentleman was appointed Assignee of the estate of J. Smith & Sons, of Lemont, the first meeting of whose creditors was also held yesterday.

CRIMINAL COURT.

John Reed, charged with attempting to commit a burglary and with malicious mischief on the store of a South Side druggist, pleaded guilty to the latter indictment, and was remanded for sentence.

Two alleged thieves, named Thornton and Burns, failed to make an appearance, and their bail was forfeited.

Another forfeiture was had in the case of the three bailed-out prisoners, O'Grady, Flynn, and McNamara, who were charged with assaulting one Charles Smith for the purpose of coaxing a confession from him. The facts of the case are such as to cause regret that the defendants were ever admitted to bail at all. They, it appears, suspected Smith of having stolen from them the sum of $23. With a view of saving legal expenses, they called upon Smith while he was working at raising a barn and demanded the money they accused him of stealing. He denied the crime, when they insisted on a confession, whether he was guilty or no. Finding him tardy at confessing, they began pummelling him with their fists, then kicked him, then belabored him cruelly with a barn beam. Still he would not confess, when they ordered him to undress. With their assistance he stripped to the skin, and they improved the opportunity by lashing him about the body with some laths and shingles. As soon as this amusement failed to please them they got a pair of traces, which they tied together, made a noose at one end, which they adjusted round Smith's neck and hauled him into mid-air, and only let him down when he was in an inanimate state. Then they went through his pockets and took out $19, which they found there, and kept. To cap the climax of their cruelty, they had Smith arrested on a charge of larceny, and it was while Smith was undergoing examination that the above facts were elucidated. The State's Attorney soon had the brutes arrested, and they were released only after finding $1,000 bail apiece. This they yesterday forfeited.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

Horace C. Gillett files his bill in the Supreme Court to establish and confirm his title to the Lots Nos. 29, 30, 31, and 33, in Block 3 of McReynolds' Subdivision of E ½ of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 6, T. 39 N., R. 14 E. of 3 P. M., and all of Lot 32, Block 4, same addition; also an undivided ½ of Lot 4, in Block 3, in same addition.

Mary P. Mack was yesterday appointed, at the County Court, administratrix of the estate of the late Patrick Mack under a bond, to be approved, of $6,500.

Daniel A. Dickinson et al. file a præcipe in assumpsit against George H. Hess, in the Superior Court; damages, $6,000.

John Belloy files a præcipe, in the Superior Court, against Samuel Solkey, in a plea of trespass on the case; damages, $10,000.

Phillip Hicks files his præcipe in a suit in assumpsit, in the Circuit Court, against Henry G. Coulson, laying damages at $2,000.

The case of Hall v. Rose Hill & Evanston Road Company was tried in Judge Porter's Court, yesterday. This is a suit brought by plaintiff to recover a dividend of 20 per cent declared by the Company, which the defendants refused to pay on the ground that the shares held by Hall were fraudulently issued by the officers of the Company.

John W. Hedenburg files his bill in chancery, in the Circuit Court, against Kyler W. Jones, in which he asks that defendant may be decreed to specifically perform a written agreement, by which he agreed to convey to certain parties, by a good and sufficient deed of conveyance, the N. 80 acres of subdivision of N. 120 acres of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 23, T. 40, N. R. 13, E. of 3 P. M., excepting the right of way of the Northwestern Railroad Company, which runs across said premises.

In the Circuit Court, Addison Goodell, Selleck B. Warren, and Erastus Marsh file their bill against M. P. Lassen, a pawnbroker, who has leased Room No. 5, in their building on the corner of Clark and Monroe streets, asking for an injunction to restrain defendent from displaying in front of the building the three-ball sign which people of Lassen's class hang out to induce the impecunious to begin negotiations of small loans. It will be remembered that, a few days since, Lassen obtained an injunction restraining certain parties from tearing down his sign.

NEW SUITS.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,492—Daniel A. Dickinson et al. v. George H. Hess; assumpsit, $6,000. 43,493—Edmund Moore and Edward Ewing v. Stella S. Coatesworth; petition for mechanics' lien on Gothic cottage in rear of 198 North Curtis street. 43,494—Hattie v. Reuben Hurd; bill for divorce. 43,495—John A. v. Leppa C. Clarke; divorce on drunkenness. 43,496—Nathan Eisendrath v. John Cassedy; confession of judgment, $571.23. 43,497—Jacob Weinheimer v. John R. Ryan; assumpsit, $388. 43,498—The H. Whitbeck Company v. S. McKichan and C. McDougall; assumpsit, $300. 43,499—Marguerite v. William D. Kelly; divorce on ground of cruelty. 43,500—Peter Neff v. Conrad Gehrke; assumpsit, $400. 43,501—John B. Mayo v. Samuel Solkey; trespass on the case, $10,000. 43,502—Charles H. Weisner v. Tillotson & Tillotson; appeal. 43,503—Suppressed case. 43,504—William H. Longley v. Francis B. Holt and Edwin and James Holt; assumpsit, $800. 43,505—Joseph W. Fuller et al. v. F. Miller and H. Nuss, $1,000. 43,506—James H. Smith v. Augustus C. Prout and John Stevens; appeal. 43,507—Cyrus J. Corse v. Francis A. Conwell; assumpsit, $300. 43,508—H. Bushnell et al. v. Anna J. Coombs; assumpsit, $500. 43,509—Timothy Wright v. Stephen W. Dearborn; bill to remove cloud from title. 43,510—Horace C. Gillett v. Auguste Kuntz et al.; petition to confirm and establish title. 43,511—Reeves, James & Co. v. Wilbur F. Storey; petition for mechanics' lien on the *Times* building, $7,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,055—Daniel F. Buckley v. Catharine E. Wheeler; confession of judgment, $488.31. 7,056—John W. Smith, surviving partner of Sanford, Johnson & Co., v. Amos Goodjohn; petition to restore judgment. 7,057—Philip Hicks v. Henry G. Coulson; assumpsit, $2,000. 7,058—John W. Edenberg v. Kyler W. Jones. 7,059, 7,060—Appeals. 7,061—James C. Grant, John Price, v. Frank C. Taylor; petition for mechanic's lien on cut-stone building on southeast corner of North Dearborn and Maple streets. 7,062—Malvina v. John Elliott et al.; petition for partition of Lots 35, 36, 37, 54, 55, 56, in Egan's Subdivision of Block 26, except the east 174 feet thereof in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of W. ½ and W. ½ of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, in T. 39, N. R. 14, E. of 3 P. M. 7,063—Appeal. 7,064—Addison Goodill et al. v. N. P. Lassen; bill for injunction.

THE LEARY CASE AGAIN.

New and Startling Developments—John Lyle King After a New Trial for His Clients.

The Criminal Court adjourned for the day at 1 o'clock yesterday, all business being, apparently, concluded. At 2 o'clock, however, State's Attorney Reed rushed into the Clerk's office in such an energetic manner that the supposition gained ground that he had more than his usual complement of half a dozen galvanic batteries concealed about his person. He had been notified, though previous warnings had been studiously avoided, of the intention of the counsel of Leary, the lawyer convicted of forgery, to move for a new trial on grounds of quite a startling nature. Shortly afterwards the Grecian countenance of John Lyle King appeared, and, the Judge taking his seat on the bench, the subject of the motion for a new trial was broached. The motion of defendant's counsel was based on affidavits impugning the character of the prosecuting witness. The chief affiant, one Oleson, failed to mention his residence in his affidavit, and, the Court requiring the production of witnesses, the case was postponed. A very singular circumstance in connection with the former trial of Leary, has leaked out since his conviction. Swanston, the principal witness, filed a declaration as to the facts in the case, in the Superior Court, some time since. A purported copy of this declaration was produced in Court at the trial, which set forth that both the judgment note and the attachment were signed by Swanston in blank. Since the trial, it has turned out that the said copy was a false one, the true original being in direct confirmation of the evidence produced by the State's Attorney at the trial. Yet a still stranger revelation was to be had. The prosecution, at the motion for a new trial, ran out a heavy gun in the shape of a new affidavit against defendant, containing, it is alleged, very damaging allegations. This mysteriously disappeared during the trial. Consternation reigned in the camp of the State's Attorney from the moment the document went astray. Jim Root says his eyes looked bigger even than in his picture at Chapin & Gore's. Altogether it is evident that in the case there is some sharp, very sharp practice somewhere. The affidavit of the man Oleson, by which the counsel for Leary hope to gain their client's acquittal, states that affiant is a Norwegian; that he is acquainted with Swanston; that in November, 1872, he had a conversation with him, when Swanston told witness that he was in trouble with regard to the Peterson property; that Leary had caused him trouble on a judgment note, which he had signed, and he was afraid it would interfere with his getting hold of the Peterson property; but that he could beat Leary, if he only said that Leary had altered the judgment note. Later, the witness was drinking in a Kinzie street saloon in company with a number of Swedes, when Swanston entered, and said he had fixed the business all right, and had got Leary indicted before the Grand Jury; and, in answer to a question of witness, acknowledged that the note had not been altered subsequently to its being made, but that his (Leary's) lawyer had told him that if he swore otherwise he could not be charged with perjury. Three other equally-interesting affidavits of equally unknown parties were filed, the affiants to which will probably testify in the case in a day or two.

A Magnificent Engine.

Interested parties, and the admirers of the beautiful in the mechanical line, are invited to call at the Richards Ironworks, 47 and 49 South Jefferson street, and inspect another mammoth engine just completed for the new elevator and mill of Richards Bros., bankers, of Champaign, Ill., and which, for elegance of design, substantial proportions, and first-class material and workmanship, is rarely equaled or excelled either East or West. The cylinder is 20x24 inches, fitted up with steel link-motion cut-off. Main shaft 8 inches in diameter, solid hammered wrought-iron, carrying a five-ton fly-wheel 12 feet in diameter. Steel piston-rod, valve-rod, and crank-pin, connecting-rod, slides and cross-head, highly polished and burnished. Cylinder lagged with fluted plates and heads covered with ornamental brass. The whole surmounted with Allen's improved safety stop governor, silver-plated oil cups, etc., combining the elegant with the substantial in the highest degree of the art. The engine is rated at 120 horse power, and was designed by Master Mechanic Samuel Allen, Esq., and is a credit to himself and the Company, as well as to all Chicago, and proves conclusively that our Western mechanics and manufacturers are fully prepared to compete with the best of Eastern builders in either price or quality. The Company are making a *specialty* of building *first-class heavy engines*, and are determined that, if *good work at fair rates* can be appreciated in this market, there shall be no further apology for our citizens patronizing Eastern manufacturers. See their advertisement in another column.

Clyde.

The handsomest spot between Chicago and Riverside on the C., B. & Q. Railroad, only two miles west of the city, will be put under the hammer on Monday, May 26. Trains will leave the depot, foot of Lake street, at 11 o'clock. The lots are wide and deep; wide streets; plank sidewalks; handsome shade trees. Clyde has a good school; a very tasty station-house; church now building, and several handsome dwellings will be built at once. A most generous lunch will be served on the ground by Philip Conley, Esq., the well-known caterer. This sale is the first of the season, and it is hoped our friends will avail themselves of a grand excursion, and make an investment that will yield an hundred-fold. Wm. A. Butters & Co. will wield the hammer on the occasion.

Who Buys a Piano?

We have some new pianos that have been rented from three to six months.

Also, a few that have had the outside cases injured in moving.

These will be sold at the very lowest prices—from $200 to $300.

A splendid opportunity to purchase a good, durable instrument, as every piano will be warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Call and see them at our new place of business—*the finest piano warerooms in the world.*

Reed's Temple of Music,
Corner Dearborn and Van Buren streets.

California Sunday Train.

The through Pacific express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far West points will leave the Wells street depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 10:15 a. m., Sunday, May 25, 1873. Through tickets via Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy, and Chicago, Rock Island, & Pacific Railways, will be good on this train.

Charles Netcher,

Nos. 114 and 116 State street, is now opening a full line of ladies', misses', and children's shoes in great variety. Look at the black alpaca at 50c, as good as you buy elsewhere at 75c! Look at those fine French striped shawls at $7.50! Others ask $12.00 for no better goods. Large line of spring dry goods now opening at astonishingly low prices.

Important Invention.

Mr. August F. Rick, of No. 110 Schiller street, Chicago, has just received letters of patent on a cooling machine, which is of great value to beer brewers, distillers, and also for the purpose of ventilating halls and houses. The inventor respectfully invites all persons interested to call at his residence and examine the machine.

To Be Continued.

The reduction in prices of furniture at Potter, King & Co's, Nos. 284, 286, and 288 Wabash avenue. Black walnut marble-top chamber suits for $60.

The Beaver Mixed Hat.

Is the latest mode for gentlemen—a dress hat for summer wear—introduced by Parker & Tilton, No. 83 Clark street, opposite the Court-House.

How a Husband was Sold.

From the New York Tribune.

Here is a curious story of the old Slavery time, which we pick up from a Western Carolina newspaper. In the gold mining regions of Burke County lived an industrious, well-to-do free colored woman named Nancy Boyce. She was engaged to marry Jack, a slave, and in order to have everything pleasant, she put her hand in her pocket and bought him of his master. But she was shrewd enough to take a bill of sale of him, fortunately, as it happened, for Jack turned out to be utterly worthless, and a perfect sot. But little need was there for Nancy to go to the Court for relief by divorce. She owned her man, and she simply sold him to a slave-dealer, who carried him off to the far South-West, so that the sharp Nancy was never bothered by him again. Husbands have been badly sold before, though not in this particular way.

THE 11 O'CLOCK ORDINANCE.

Grounds Upon Which Chapin & Gore Will Contest Its Legality.

Points from Their Bill in Chancery Applying for an Injunction Restraining the Police from Enforcing the Ordinance.

Messrs. E. G. Asay and W. L. Hirst, Jr., the attorneys of Chapin & Gore, have decided to carry the war into Africa. With that intention they have prepared a bill in chancery applying for an injunction restraining the city and police from enforcing the ordinance. Following are the points of the bill:

Gardner S. Chapin and James G. Gore, doing business under the firm name and style of Chapin & Gore, v. The City of Chicago, its officers, agents, and assistants, and Elmer Washburn, Chief of Police. The bill is addressed to the Judges of the Circuit Court in chancery sitting. It sets forth that the complainants are "engaged in the sale of eatables and drinkables and cigars" at Nos. 73 and 75 East Monroe street; that in fitting up their store they had expended $35,000; that they have a lease of the store for eight years, at an annual rent of $9,000; that the reason why they expended so much money on the store, and pay so much rent, was because the store was "situated immediately under one of the largest and most popularly patronized theatres in said city, known as Myers' Opera-House, and immediately in rear of the principal and largest theatre in the city, known as McVicker's Theatre;" that "they expected to and did receive from the large audiences crowding nightly each and both of said theatres a great amount of the custom incidental to their business, and, in fact, the principal part and largest amount of said custom, which said custom was of greatest value and profit immediately upon the close of the performances at said theatres, which usually occurs at and after the time of 11 in the evening;" that they commenced business on the 11th of May, 1872, and had since enjoyed the large custom and profit arising therefrom, "until they were wrongfully and illegally deprived of the same by the defendants, who have impaired the value of the leasehold; that they had duly and faithfully complied with all the laws of the State and the ordinances of the city relative to procuring licenses for the prosecution of their business, and had always acted and demeaned themselves as good and law-abiding citizens, and in all honesty and good faith in their transactions; that under their license they had the right to conduct their business without interruption or interference from any person or persons whatsoever, except in a manner duly authorized by law, and to keep their said stores open and sell liquors without limit as to hours;" that the City of Chicago, "not regarding the legal and unquestionable rights" of the orators, did, on April 28, 1873, by its Common Council, pass an ordinance, which was approved by the Mayor of the city on the day thereafter, requiring your orators to cease and desist from prosecuting and carrying on their said business at their stores after the hour of 11 o'clock in the evening;" that immediately after, on May 15, the defendants, the City of Chicago, by its agents, "commonly called policemen," entered the store and arrested James J. Gore, one of the orators, and compelled the immediate withdrawal of customers in the store at the time; that Gore was fined $10 by Justice Banyon, and appealed to the Criminal Court, the appeal being still pending; that Gore was arrested in the same way on two subsequent evenings and fined; that policemen lay in wait around and about their store, "until the same is thronged with customers coming out of said theatres, after the close of the performance therein, and your orators have reached the most profitable part of the day for the prosecution of their said business," when said policemen "rush in said store, arrest your orator, James J. Gore, and your orators' employes, and order and enforce the immediate cessation of your orators' business, and compel your orators' customers to depart, alleging that the carrying on by them of such liquor business after 11 o'clock at night is a violation of said ordinance;" that such unlawful arrests and stoppage of business inflicted irreparable injury on the orators, from all of which they have no adequate remedy and relief at law; that the Justice declined to pass upon the legality of the ordinance; that the orators were willing to have agreed with the defendants to have the appeals tried to test the law, but that the defendants continuously shut them up, and hence the necessity for an injunction.

The remainder of the document is made up of the usual legal appeal for justice, and the whole is accompanied by a copy of the obnoxious ordinance.

The bill was handed to Gen. Stiles, City Attorney, for perusal, and will be filed next week, when the defendants will demur. Gen. Stiles is of the opinion that the injunction will not be granted. No matter what the decision of the lower court, it is intended to take the case to the Supreme Court, and settle the question forever.

The attorneys for Chapin & Gore will maintain, among other points, that the 11 o'clock ordinance is unreasonable, and therefore invalid; that having elected under the general law to issue licenses for one year, the city cannot, after the making of such license, invade the rights acquired under it, except as a necessary police measure; that this is no such measure; that the principle might be different as to licenses issued since the passage of the ordinance; that the enforcement of ordinances by the Police Justices until determined invalid by the appelate court having been commended by the Superior Court, an injunction should issue to restrain the city from prosecuting vexatious suits and arrests for a violation of an ordinance where there is any reason to doubt its validity, and the party seeking the relief is in good faith seeking a judicial determination of its merits.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

PIGEON-SHOOTING.

Ira A. Paine, of New York, who is looked upon by a great many people as the champion pigeon-slayer of America, got his fill of Western shooting, at Dexter Park yesterday afternoon, where he was beaten at his two favorite matches by Abe and John Kleinman, of this city. The attendance was limited to a few amateur shooters and admirers of the sport doing business in the vicinity of the park. The first contest was a trap and handle match with Abe, fifty single birds, 21 yards rise, and 80 yards boundary, for an alleged stake of $200. There was no betting on the result, and this fact alone is sufficient to create a belief in the imaginary character of the stake. When a lot of old sports, who are willing at almost any time to wager all the money they have about them on the turn of a copper, collect at a pigeon match and fight shy of the pool-table, it is safe to presume that there is something wrong somewhere. The match was not at all interesting, as Paine went behind at the very start, and kept getting farther and farther behind up to the thirty-eighth bird, when he was so hopelessly in the rear that he was compelled to give up. His score shows ten misses, nearly all of which were clean and clear, not a feather having been stirred. Kleinman shot remarkably well, but was attended with bad luck. He lost but four birds out of the thirty-eight, and three of these fell dead out of bounds. Following is the score:

ABE KLEINMAN—1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—34.

PAINE—0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—28.

The second match was quite a different affair from the first. Everybody was interested in it, and bets were freely made, neither party having the call up to the twenty-seventh bird, when it went to John Kleinman. The match was at fifty single birds from five ground traps, twenty-five yards rise for Kleinman, twenty-eight yards rise for Paine, eighty yards boundary, for $100 a side, under the English rules. Both barrels are used in contests of this character. Paine lost nine out of the fifty. The second bird shot at flew off with a whole skin, the sixteenth fell dead out of bounds, the twenty-third got away without feeling bad, so did the twenty-seventh, the twenty-eighth fell inside the bounds, but was lost in an attempt to gather, the thirty-first was lost in the same manner, the thirty-fourth, forty-sixth, and forty-seventh were clean misses. Kleinman lost seven birds out of his fifty, two of which were total misses. The rest fell out of bounds. Before the close of the match Paine gave himself a severe talking to for having been so foolish as to allow odds to a marksman like Kleinman. The spectators were unanimous that it was far from wise. Following is the score:

PAINE—1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—41.

KLEINMAN—1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0—43.

BILLIARDS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Thursday, speaking of the great French billiard expert who has been astonishing New Orleans, says: "The first of the two Ubassy exhibitions in billiards was given at the Temple last night, and was attended by an appreciative though not very large audience. The exhibition opened by a game of 300 points, French caroms, between Mons. Ubassy and Mr. Daniel Morgan. Mr. Morgan won the lead and made three points. He was followed by his opponent, who made one, and for a few minutes the game dragged rather heavily. Both players, however, settled quickly down to their work, playing with the greatest coolness and accuracy. Although Mr. Morgan was given a discount in the game, and played magnificently, he was destined to be beaten, and at the end of an hour and a quarter the Frenchman won the game in thirty-seven innings, Mr. Morgan having made 141 points. Mons. Ubassy, therefore, must have made 441, or an average of nearly 12. His largest run was 168, in making which he accomplished several brilliant masse shots. Mr. Morgan's largest run was 19, and his average nearly 4. At the conclusion of the game the Professor gave an exhibition of some marvelous fancy shots, among which were the serpent, the Chinese, several circle masse shots, and shots in which the carom was made from the table to a ball on the floor, on which it caught the English."

This marvelous player, whose record since his arrival in this country warrants the presumption that he can discount any of our leading experts at the French game, will reach Chicago this morning, accompanied by Mr. Charles Lacoume, of the St. Charles billiard-rooms, New Orleans. During his stay in the city he will be the guest of Mr. Tom Foley, and will play principally in his hall. He can be seen shoving the cue there this afternoon. Next week he will give public exhibitions of his wonderful skill, in the Amphitheatre, probably, and so many are anxious to see him that it is doubtful if the canvass will contain them. An effort is being made to arrange a match between him and Bessunger, at a discount, for $250 or $500 a side, and it is to be hoped that it will succeed. Some of our players ought to have nerve enough to give him the best beating they can—under the discouraging circumstances.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., May 22, 1873.

The repeated and heavy rains have made the roads impassable, and almost prevented plowing and planting. The prospect is that the coming crop will be exceedingly small through this vicinity.

Last evening a severe thunder-storm passed over the county, killing a number of cattle, and playing queer antics in the office of the Great Western Telegraph Company at this place. The operator was absent at the time, and had left the connection broken with the ground-wire; but the electricity passed from the wires through the side of the building, passing through a metallic sign, until over where the ground-wire hung, and back again into the building to the ground-wire.

GARDNER, Johnson Co., Kan., May 21, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It has been raining in this vicinity every day or two for six weeks, and all last night rain fell, and was accompanied with wind and hail, till the ground is all afloat with water. We are over a month behind with our spring-work. Usually, at this time of spring, we are cultivating our corn. At present there is not more than two acres in five plowed or planted that farmers intended to put out, owing to the wet. Wheat (winter wheat here) looks very rank, but is thin on the ground. We will have plenty of straw to cut, whether the wheat is there or not. It looks as if it were to be all feast or famine on the corn question. Nature appears to have come to our rescue, for the time has already passed to make a full crop.

ALFRED TAYLOR.

HATS.

GO TO
BISHOP & BARNES
For the Best Assortment of
SPRING & SUMMER HATS
To be found in the city.
Corner State and Monroe-sts.

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Clarke's Dollar Instructor, For Reed Organs.
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Clarke's Dollar Instructor, For Violin.

Three very attractive and useful Instruction Books; designed for those who wish to take a partial and easy course. Full of bright, popular music for practice, the first two containing each nearly 70 tunes, and the last 120 tunes, besides exercises.

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D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.
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Best Food for Infants.—"The young Prince thrives so well upon it that it must be very good."—Dr. Richardson. "It resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible."—Dr. Barker. Abounding in flesh and bone forming substances, this Food perfectly fulfills its object, whereas other so-called Foods being entirely devoid of nourishing properties induce a rickety and idiotic condition. It is also carefully freed from the ground husks of the wheat, which cause irritation of the bowels, diarrhœa, &c. Prepared by Savory & Moore, Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, &c., New Bond street, London. Sold by chemists and storekeepers throughout America.

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All Right Salve for Burns, Boils,
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ENOCH ARDEN.

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Friday, and Saturday afternoon and night, last three performances of Tom Taylor's fine Comedy,

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Monday, May 26, Bartley Campbell's powerful Drama, "THROUGH FIRE," with New Scenery and Brilliant Mechanism.

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THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock,
EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
Laura Keene,
AND HER STAR COMBINATION.
Last two performances of Tom Taylor's famous Comedy,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN!
Monday next—HUNTED DOWN; Or, The Two Lives of Mary Leigh.

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Unabated Success of the Grand
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The following six advantages most precious to invalids and their friends are found here:

1st. A pure mild air, hardly any easterly winds at any season. One of the healthiest of places, no malaria, no fevers, no dysenteries, no fogs, no swamps, no mosquitoes. Pure granite water for all domestic purposes.

2d. One of the best and largest mineral and medicinal Springs in the world, flowing 14,000 gallons daily.

3d. The finest set of hot, cool, and tepid mineral water baths, known anywhere.

4th. A Hotel well furnished, well ventilated, and well warmed when necessary. There are 760 feet of piazza on three sides of the house. Shade at all times. The Table, none better. Quail, Venison, Prairie Chicken, Wild Pigeons, Brook Trout, Fresh Salmon, Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Turkey, Ducks, Chickens, Green Turtle, Eggs in all styles, Ham, Roast Pig, Waffles, Griddle Cakes, Rolls, Ice Creams, Water Ices, Jellies, Hot-House Grapes, Peaches, Canned and Candied Fruits, Raisins, Almonds, Nuts, Green Peas, Sweet Corn, Green Beans, Cauliflowers, Tomatoes, Melons, and all garden vegetables. The cooking, baking, and confectionery not exceeded anywhere. First-class French and American cooks.

5th. Beautiful Scenery, a large river flows in front of the hotel, with 119 feet fall, 70 miles of the Green Mountains in full view from the piazzas of the house. Beautiful boating and fishing, a good library of choice reading, Croquet, Nine-Pins, Billiards.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)......	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express..........	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation..........	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express..........	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express..........	†*9:00 p. m.	‖*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail..........	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express..........	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express..........	9,00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express..........	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line..........	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo..........	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)..........	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation.	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division..........	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo..	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express..........	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.....	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express..........	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express..........	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express..........	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail..........	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger..	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp....	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:18 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line..........	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger..........	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger...	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger..........	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger..........	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday).....	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp......	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express..........	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:18 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express..........	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line..........	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail..........	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express..........	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express..........	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express..........	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex..........	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex..........	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger..........	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods..........	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods..........	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods..........	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods..........	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods..........	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods..........	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods..........	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods..........	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods..........	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, corner Randolph and LaSalle-st., and 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line..........	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton....	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express..........	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton..	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express.....	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express.....	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail..........	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express..........	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger..........	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily).....	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express..........	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express..........	*10:10 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Green Bay Express..........	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express..........	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation..........	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express..........	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line..........	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line..	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line....	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation..........	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation..	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail..........	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex....	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express..........	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express..........	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line..........	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*8:00 a. m.
Mail..........	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation......	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation..........	8:00 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
River Park Accommodation......	6:15 a. m.	10:51 a. m.
River Park Accommodation......	3:30 p. m.	7:21 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago..........	* 8:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis..........	* 4:20 p. m.	‡ 3:30 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati..........	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 8:15 a. m.

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HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "The Victims." Afternoon and evening.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. The Laura Keene Comedy Combination. "Our American Cousin." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Theatre Comique Combination. Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, May 24, 1873.

The Canadian Parliament has adjourned.

Gen. Custer reports that there will be 5,000 hostile Indians on the war-path this summer about the Upper Missouri.

Judges Williams, Booth, Rogers, Tree, and Farwell, of the Circuit Court of Cook County, announce themselves as candidates for re-election.

The motion to dismiss the suits against the Republic Fire Insurance Company of this city, on trial at Des Moines, has been denied by the United States Court.

Penitentiary Commissioner Wham, who was summarily removed a year ago from the Red Cloud Indian Agency, has been offered the position of Indian Inspector, but has declined it on account of his new duties.

The epizootic turns out to be an hereditary disease in Iowa. Colts in Plymouth County, as soon as they are foaled, show all the symptoms of the horse-disease which attacked their progenitors last year, and are dying in large numbers; sixty deaths are reported in one township.

Two candidates were nominated at Effingham yesterday for Supreme Court Judge in the Second District. The Hon. John Scholfield was nominated by the Farmers' Convention in regular session; Mr. Kingsbury, of Montgomery, was nominated later in the day by a meeting of those dissatisfied with the first choice.

The Kickapoo Indians of Texas, who have been stealing cattle and committing other depredations, have been attacked by Col. Mackenzie and badly whipped. Nineteen Indian were killed, two wounded, a Chief and forty-one women and children captured, two villages destroyed, and several hundred horses recovered. Our loss was three wounded.

The saloon-keepers of this city met last night and resolved to keep their saloons open next Sunday. By acting in concert they expect to overwhelm the city authorities, who cannot, according to their calculation, arrest all the liquor-sellers at once. Anti-temperance meetings were held last night by the Germans of the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards, and were very large and enthusiastic.

A recent dispatch announced the death of Alexander John Couza. Prince Couza was the first Prince of the United Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, and was elected in 1859 and compelled to abdicate in 1866. His place is now filled by Prince Charles of Roumania, of the Imperial family of Hohenzollern. When elected Hospadar of Moldavia he was about 38 years of age. He had also been on several occasions Prefect of Galatz. The Roumanian revolution, which accomplished his abdication, was a bloodless one.

Judge Daly, of New York, who is President of the Geographical Society and well versed in the subject of Arctic explorations, places little or no reliance in the stories of Esquimaux Joe and his friend Hans as to the death of Capt. Hall and the conduct of Sailing-Master Buddington. The Esquimaux, he says, do not know what it is to tell the truth. His opinion of Capt. Hall is not much more flattering. He is pronounced incompetent to lead the expedition entrusted to him, and to have been actuated not by a generous scientific zeal, but by a personal vanity. What he wanted was not so much that the North Pole should be reached, as that it should be reached by him. Lieut. Grinnell, the son of Henry Grinnell who furnished Capt. Hall with funds for his explorations, is not so harsh in his judgment. He thinks Capt. Hall lacked only the ability to control his subordinates.

Civil-Service Reform has received its latest illustration in the appointment of one Henderson as Agent of the Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin. Henderson's latest abode was at Fayetteville, Ark. A dispatch sent to the editor of the Fayetteville *News*, by somebody in Wisconsin inquiring after his pedigree, brought back the information in the columns of the *News* that the new Indian Agent came to Fayetteville as a refugee from justice for the crime of forgery committed in Zanesville, O. His career in Fayetteville, says the *News*, was "a record of low swindles, and, after making dishonorable proposals to a lady teacher who applied to him while Superintendent of Education for a certificate, he was dismissed from the office in disgrace, and clandestinely absconded, leaving his creditors to mourn." The question whether it was necessary to go so far to find an Indian Agent—whether as big a scoundrel could not have been secured in Wisconsin under the Civil-Service rules—is agitating some of the disloyal papers of Wisconsin.

Where Capt. Jack is, or how large a force is left him after the desertion of the Cottonwood Modocs, is not certain, but at the seat of war it is believed that he has about twenty warriors left, with whom he is hurrying toward the Pitt River Indians. These do not include his best fighters. Shack-Nasty Jim, Bogus Charley, and several other of his most desperate followers led the malcontent bucks, squaws, and children, 63 in all, who gave themselves up yesterday. Boston Charley and many other braves are dead. This surrender leaves him very weak, but, at the same time, frees him from the care of fifty helpless squaws and children. The Pitt River Indians, with whom it is now beyond doubt he has of late been in constant communication, are a very powerful tribe, and were lately stated to number 7,000 armed warriors. This estimate must be an exaggeration, but there are enough to work more mischief than the Modocs have done, if Capt. Jack induces them to take the war-path with him.

The Chicago produce markets were generally quiet and lower yesterday. Mess pork was rather more quiet, and declined 25c per brl, closing at $15.50 cash, and $15.85@15.90 seller July. Lard was dull and 10c per 100 lbs lower, at $8.40 cash and $8.65@8.70 seller July. Meats were quiet and ⅛c per lb lower, at 6@6⅛c for shoulders, 8@8⅜c for short ribs, 8¼@8⅜c for short clear, and 10@11½c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were dull and firm at 5⅛@6c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were more active and ½c higher, closing at 90½@91c per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was quiet and 1@1½c lower, closing firm at $1.29 cash and $1.26½ seller June. Corn was less active, and ⅜@½c lower, closing firm at 38c asked for cash and 38⅝c seller June. Oats were rather more active, and ⅜c lower, closing at 31⅜c cash and 31½c seller June. Rye was inactive and nominally unchanged, at 69c bid and 70c asked. Barley was dull and nominally steady at 70@80c for poor to good No. 2. Hogs were more active and a shade firmer, with sales at $4.50@4.90. Cattle opened active and firm, but closed easier. Sheep were quiet.

We have received a letter from Oquawka, Ill., informing us that Mr. A. M. Craig has been employed in only two instances as an attorney of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The writer desires us to publish the statement as an act of justice to Mr. Craig. We can do better justice to Mr. Craig without doing violence to the truth. Referring to some late volumes of Illinois Reports, we find Mr. Craig recorded as attorney for the C., B. & Q. R. R. in the following-named cases:

C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. vs. The President, &c., of Knox College. } 34 Ill., 197.
C., B. & Q. R. R. vs. Dunn. } 52 Ill., 260.
C., B. & Q. R. R. vs. Dunn. } 52 Ill., 452.

Here are three cases in the Supreme Court alone. As much of the litigation of railroads takes place in the inferior courts, and as Mr. Craig is not one of the heavy-weights at the Bar who are constantly having cases in the Supreme Court, the presumption is that most of his practice as a railroad attorney has been in the lower courts, and that the number of his cases as such attorney has considerably exceeded those above noted. The fact that Mr. Craig is, or has been, a railroad attorney, does not disqualify him from serving as Judge of the Supreme Court, but it does disqualify him from running as the anti-railroad candidate, for in the latter character he is a fraud. But if he is not the anti-railroad candidate, then certainly somebody is cheated.

The people of Minnesota are not to know, by public exposition of the facts, how their State Treasury has been run these many years, for the personal aggrandizement of a ring of party-managers,—how pine lands, and lumber-mills, and dry-goods, and newspaper stock, and banking enterprises, and politics as a trade, and all sorts of things, have been floated in private hands upon the money of the people. They know that at one time more than $500,000, the product of their taxation, was thus in private use, unsecured and without interest; that an actual deficit of more than $200,000 was carried over from State Treasurer Munch to State Treasurer Seeger (Munch's father-in-law), and that, when exposure could no longer be delayed, the power of the State administration and the influences of party-leaders was combined upon one desperate purpose to defeat the ends of justice "for the sake of the party." Thus, when the exposure came, the Legislature attempted to smother it; when this would not be endured, and the Senate was ordered to try the whole case, Seeger resigned; and when the Senate met, May 20, and had passed through a well-arranged system of subterfuges and technicalities, and was apparently about to enter upon a genuine investigation, Seeger pleaded guilty, and the impeachment has resulted only in his expulsion from office. So the names of the party managers and newspaper proprietors and office-holders who had the money are not disclosed. There is an election, this year, of Governor, State Treasurer, and Legislature, in and for Minnesota, without reference to any other State in the Union; and in the result of that election will be seen whether the people of Minnesota are blinded to home interests by the hue-and-cry of a national party organization.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT AND THE OLD PARTIES.

The State of Illinois has to elect next month some twenty-eight Judges in as many districts for the Circuit Courts of the State. In two of the grand divisions of the State there are Judges of the Supreme Court to be elected. In several counties there are County Judges to be elected to fill vacancies. The entire Circuit Bench is to be refilled by election. A partisan Legislature labored for months to arrange these circuits, in order to secure the greatest possible number of Judges of the true political faith. Nearly every Judge now on the Bench in Illinois was selected by a nominating convention, and elected because of his party politics. Yet in all Illinois there has been only four Republican conventions held to nominate candidates for Circuit Judge, and one of these, failing to agree, adjourned without making a nomination. There has not been courage enough in the two parties to call a convention to nominate a Republican candidate for Supreme Judge in a Republican district, or a Democratic Judge in a Democratic district.

The Republican party in Illinois has practically laid down its organization; it has abandoned that watchful care it once exercised over the Bench, and has left the gates wide open for Democrats, Independents, Copperheads, Liberals, Grangers, and all other discontented classes, to elect the thirty-odd Judges on the first Monday of June. When a party dare not nominate candidates for office, and permits the election to go by default, the fact is a confession of prostration and weakness, amounting to abdication. It may be said that the farmers of the State have taken into their hands the nomination and election of judicial officers, and that the Republican party does not feel disposed to get into a conflict with the Granges, in which conflict it would certainly come out second best. But if that is an answer, how will it be next fall, when county officers are to be elected? Is it likely that one victory of the Granges will appease their appetites? Having elected a Judge this summer, will they not want a County Treasurer next fall, and a Congressman next year? The party that rejects Civil-Service Reform because that might cause a Democrat to be appointed over a less competent Republican, dare not, it seems, nominate even a County Judge to settle up the estates of dead men in a State where it lately had 50,000 majority.

The farmers' movement has paralyzed the Republican party in Illinois, and the paralysis promises to endure for some time. The movement is only in its infancy. Its interference in the election of Judges is not by any means thorough. In many counties, the organization is incomplete, and it was no part of the programme in the first instance to interfere with the courts. Farmers' nominations of candidates for Judges are but an incident; the organization has further and more destinctive work before it. In November next, there is to be elected in every county in this State a corps of county officers, including Treasurers, County Clerks, Surveyors, etc., which have heretofore been regarded as the exclusive spoils of party managers. The farmers' organizations will probably nominate their own men, and elect them to all these places, except in the larger cities. A year later, in 1874, they will have their organization so complete in every township that they will take the election of the 26 State Senators and the 153 Representatives in the Legislature into their own hands. We do not say that this is altogether desirable, but we look upon it as highly probable. They will also take into their own hands the election of members of Congress, and will select men not because of their advocacy of the Fifteenth Amendment, nor of their loyalty during the War, but because of their supposed fidelity to farmers' interests.

In the meantime, what will become of the Republican and Democratic parties? In the judgment of every true friend of reform, these parties have outlived their usefulness. Both are corrupt. The Republican party is the more corrupt of the two, by reason of its larger opportunities. If the Democratic party had equal opportunities, it would probably be more corrupt than the Republican, because its rank and file, in the Northern States at least, possess less intelligence. Both have reached a state where they ought to be overthrown and pulverized. If the farmers' movement shall give them the *coup de grace*, whether intentionally or otherwise, it will have taken the first step to a wider and more wholesome reform than its projectors intended.

AGRICULTURE THE BASIS OF OUR INDUSTRY.

Why does the prosperity of manufactures depend upon the growth and prosperity of agriculture?

Nearly every intelligent person concedes the fact; not every one comprehends the cause or the extent of that dependence.

Erect mills, secure materials and hands, turn out products however abundant, maintain them at artificial prices however high, and there yet remains one absolutely essential condition of success—adequate consumption of products. The large production yields only large loss if, for want of adequate consumption, too much of the product remains on hand and unconsumed. For this reason, many establishments have failed, and many are failing, under the operation of the present protective tariff. Hence, the first and surest test of the progress of manufactures in any branch is, not the increase of production, but the increase in consumption of its products.

The hands employed in manufactures, and those dependent on them, can consume but a small part of their products, nor, if all persons engaged in trade and transportation and in personal or professional services, have we yet a body of consumers at all adequate to the support of manufacturing. The immense body of persons who depend upon agriculture for a living must in this country consume more than half of the products of manufactures, if they are consumed at all. In 1860, only 61,000 workers produced all the woolen goods consumed by 31,000,000 of people, except the quantity imported, then about one-fourth of the whole, so that 80,000 workers would have supplied more woolen goods than the whole nation consumed. Only 127,000 workers supplied more than five-sixths of the cotton goods then consumed in the country; and 198,000 workers supplied nine-tenths of the iron and its products consumed. So of other manufactures; if we are shut out from foreign markets for our products, the number of persons who can profitably be employed in any branch of manufactures is limited by the ability of persons not employed in manufactures to consume its products, and must, in any case, be a very small part of the whole population.

Now, of persons not employed in manufactures, far more than one-half are dependent upon agriculture for subsistence. In 1860, those directly engaged in agriculture were more than one-half of the whole number of persons employed, but of the persons not so engaged a very considerable proportion were females who had not families depending upon them, so that the proportion of families or persons dependent upon agriculture was much more than one-half. According to the census of 1870, out of 10,669,635 males engaged in gainful occupations, 5,525,503, or 52 per cent, were engaged in agriculture, and of the remainder about 100,000 were domestic servants, so that much more than half of the families and inhabitants of the entire country are now, and were in 1860, dependent upon agriculture for subsistence. In proportion to the prosperity of that industry must be their ability to consume the products of manufactures. When crops fail, when prices fall so that crops yield no fair return for labor, the vast body of persons dependent upon this great industry must perforce restrict their purchases; they make the old clothes wear yet a little longer, the old shoes are more patiently patched, the desured repairs and improvements and purchases of implements and machinery are deferred as far as possible. As they consume so large a proportion of all goods and wares manufactured, a very moderate decrease in their consumption makes all the difference between large profit and large loss to important branches of manufacture. Any continued depression of the farming interest is as sure to be followed by the closing of factories, the abandonment of mills, and the discharge of laborers, as the uprooting of the plant is to be followed by the withering of its foliage and fruit.

Not only the prosperity of farmers, but their constant increase in number, is necessary to the growth of manufactures, when a system of protection, with its artificial prices, drives our goods from foreign markets. The number of persons profitably supported by intermediate employments—in trade and transportation, personal and professional services—can only increase as the increase of producers and consumers affords demand for their services in the interchange of products, or as population increases. If the growth of agriculture is retarded, then the increase in the number of consumers of manufactured goods must be retarded more than one-half as much, and, when manufactures increase at the same time more rapidly than population, a general prostration, in consequence of the failure to consume the greatly-multiplied products, must quickly result.

Within the last decade, there has been an increase of 84 per cent in the gold value of the products of manufacture. The increase of exports of manufactured products has been but seven millions—less than one-two-hundredth part of the product, and only 14 per cent of such exports in 1860, so that a larger proportion of such products has been thrown upon our own markets for consumption. But the entire increase in the value of farming products has been practically nothing; even if we estimate it at the same ratio as farms have increased in value, it would be but ninety millions, with which to pay for the farmers' share of five hundred and fifty-eight millions—the increase in gold value of manufactured products. If the farmers, and those dependent on them, consume only one-half the product—and they consume more—there is an increase of $279,000,000 in the manufactured goods which the farmer must consume, if manufactures are to find as ready a market as they did in 1870, and yet the farmer has not more than $90,000,000, the increase in value of his own products, with which to pay. Evidently, the farmer must either run into debt, or a ruinous proportion of manufactured goods must remain unsold. Both events are now occurring. Mills are closing; the farmers are getting into debt. Forced to consume more than he can pay for, the farmer still cannot consume as much as his share of the goods our manufacturers produce. Disaster to both can be averted only by such a change of policy as shall secure rapid progress and fair return to that industry which is the basis of all our labor and trade.

It is strange that those who invest their money in manufactures, and those whose wages depend upon the growth and success of manufactures, so often fail to realize that the first necessity for them is to secure prosperity to the farmer, and consequent increase in the consumption of manufactured products. It should be their first question, when any measure apparently for their benefit is proposed, "Will this tend to embarras farmers, to lessen their profits, to deter people from that employment, and thus to diminish the number and ability of those upon whom we must depend for the consumption of more than half of our products?" Self-interest is often shortsighted. But never is its blindness more painfully manifest than when workmen and employers in manufacturing establishments demand, in the hope that it may benefit them, a form of taxation which plunders and oppresses every farmer.

The Chicago *Times* of the 20th was guilty of the following perversion of truth:

> Speaking of the judicial contest in the Fifth District of this State, and of Judge Lawrence's attitude as a candidate, the New York *Express* says:
>
> If anything could make an elective judiciary contemptilbe, it would be a Judge thus selected to decide a case in the interest of one party or one subject. Surely the sober second thought of a people will never, whether for railroads or against them, permit a Judge to be selected upon such a record as this.
>
> This is the view of the matter taken by the press all over the country.

It hardly requires that we should state, what will be obvious to every reader, that the comments of the *Express* apply to the peculiar attitude of Mr. Craig, and not that of Judge Lawrence. Judge Lawrence is a candidate for re-election; he has not been "selected" by any party or class, nor is he a candidate under any pledge, express or implied, to decide a case in the interest of one party or subject, or in any way except as the law and justice shall require. The *Express* states the general opinion of the country concerning Craig's nomination under an implied pledge as to how he will decide a case to come before him.

Two prize-fighters, Chambers and Seddons, after a long flourish of trumpets and much preliminary bragging, went out to fight the other day, and then came home without doing it. The roughs who went with them didn't fight either. No one was hurt and no one was killed, much to the disgust of all decent and peaceful people. The whole affair seems to have been a very mean, swindling transaction between two brutes, who were too cowardly to fight, and shows very conclusively the low state of degradation into which the prize-ring has fallen. It is cheering to know that the "manly art" has so far declined in this country, but in England it still has its patrons, even among the nobility. The latest English papers state that Napper, the champion of the feather-weights, and Davis, a professional pugilist, had a desperate and altogether disgraceful fight in a Baptist chapel in London, for a stake of $500, offered as a prize by the Marquis of Queensbury. The noble Marquis himself and many other prominent British citizens were present, and the whole affair ended in a riot.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Minnesota Republican State Central Committee met in St. Paul Wednesday, to name a day for the State Convention, but more especially to squelch proceedings by the Senate in the impeachment of State Treasurer Seeger. Having succeeded to their high satisfaction, and called a Convention to meet July 16, the St. Paul *Press* (organ) says:

> The proceedings were harmonious and agreeable throughout, and a disposition was shown to enter the campaign with the old determination to win another victory for the Republican party.

More important, of course, "to win another victory for the Republican *party*" than to have an honest administration in Minnesota.

—The Seeger impeachment in St. Paul having developed nothing, because forbidden to do so lest "the Republican party" should suffer hurt, we hereby put on record the names of the gentlemen who might have given valuable testimony, viz:

> M. Auerbach, D. A. Monfort, Emil Munch, O. P. Hawkins, Fred Driscoll, F. R. E. Cornell, R. A. Smith, H. J. Taylor, Cal Uline, A. H. Merrick, H. M. Knox, Horace Thompson, Jacob Mainzer, Charles Nicols, Charles Scheffer, Albert Scheffer, Gustav Willius, W. R. Marshall, W. B. Mann, J. R. Lucas, O. P. Whitcomb, J. A. Comerford, Gustav Munch, Horace Austin, S. P. Jennison, and Charles McIlrath.

These men are interested in banks, merchandise, saw-mills, pine-lands, newspapers, and in politics mostly. It is handy to have a State Treasurer within reach to draw upon without security or interest, and "call it a loan." These, also, are the men who now "enter the campaign with the old determination to win another victory for (?) the Republican party."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* (Administration) had high hopes, down to Wednesday morning, that the Ohio Republican Convention of that day would say something frank, manly, and to the point of popular expectation. And now all it can say is, that "The platform is a good piece of political carpentry." The Cincinnati *Commercial* says of this piece of carpentry:

> As platform-makers we are barely able to pronounce the Republicans of Ohio a success. The principles of the party being reaffirmed in yesterday's effort, it was necessary to reaffirm the President. The "success of the administration of his high office" from the windows of a palace car is very remarkable. The name of Grant, and his salary at the rate of $200,000 per term, naturally suggested "rigid economy." We have always been charmed to see "rigid economy" in a platform. It is so diverting. The continuance of the reduction of taxes is also good. If it continues during the next as during the last ten years, some of us will have something left.... Corruption is condemned. The active measures of the late Congress in exposing corruption are approved. Nothing is said of the extreme cowardice of Congress in hiding all the rascality that could be temporarily concealed, and in flinching from the application of censure where it was deserved. The demand for "pure official conduct" is good. It makes delightful reading. The increase of salaries is denounced as "unwise," which is a soft term, and queer too, when the man whose salary was most largely increased, and without whose signature none of them could have been increased, is singled out for special commendation. The welcoming to our shores of the oppressed of all nations is a fine old ceremony. There is no harm in it to speak of. Nothing is said of speeding the departure of the oppressed of our own country.

The *Gazette's* faint praise and its form of expression would lead us to infer that, even in the opinion of the principal Administration paper in Ohio, the people expect, this year, something better than merely "a good piece of political carpentry." Perhaps they don't want any political carpentry at all.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Opposition) says:

> The Republican platform, we are constrained to say, is a bundle of emptiness in nine parts. There is no evidence in the platform of righteous indignation against corruption. There is no declaration in the platform which approaches positiveness concerning the commanding questions of the future. It is timid where it might have been brave. It is Janus-faced where it should have looked toward the light. It is insipid where it might have been bright.

—The *Blade* and the *Commercial*, of Toledo, the *Herald* and the *Leader* of Cleveland, lay great stress upon it that the platform "reaffirms the established principles of the party," and are glad.

—The better class of newspapers in Iowa rejoice that the "Iowa Press Excursion" is not to be made, this year, for lack of dead-head tickets. The Watertown *Courier* says:

> We think it discreditable to the Association and to the fraternity of Iowa to make these annual appeals to railway companies to afford free transportation to half a dozen or a dozen score of journalists. If we are justified in asking for further favors from the railways, let us ask that they come down slightly with their freight-rates in the interest of the whole population of Iowa and the West.

And the Keokuk *Gate City* says:

> We hoped that the railroad managements would be utterly perverse and unaccommodating. Press excursions are a bore; a bore to editors and a bore to railroads. They are not creditable to journalism nor in anywise helpful to it.

—Col. George Williamson, of Louisiana, having been appointed Minister to the Central American States consolidated, it is well to know, as Administration papers take pains to inform us, that "He was an ardent Confederate, and commanded a regiment under Gen. Kirby Smith in the trans-Mississippi campaign. Since then he has 'accepted the situation' to the extent of warmly supporting the Administration party in Louisiana, and he now has his reward." Col. Williamson was terribly disappointed, a year ago, in having to give way to McEnery, as candidate for Governor of Louisiana, and went off mad,—went to have a time in California. Then he came back, and all at once appeared as Tom Scott's railroad attorney, and a supporter of Grant and Kellogg. And now he has his reward.

—Gov. Dix having vetoed the Local-Option bill, Gov. Dix's organ, at Albany, says:

> The Republican party was not organized to enact or enforce sumptuary laws. Why should it, at this time, in the interests of a handful of ultraists, interfere in the temperance question?

But why not have said it last year, when Gov. Dix was pledging himself to Methodist Bishops and being pledged to temperance people for the temperance vote? Or was it necessary to deceive the temperance people a little lest a worse evil come upon the State in the shape of Francis Kernan, the Pope, and the Inquisition?

—Trust the instinct of a courtier. The Washington *Chronicle* discourses of the "popularity of the President" at an hour when his popularity was never so low. It finishes with these words:

> The cheers with which he is everywhere received show their love and veneration for him, and they rejoice that his patriotism, his integrity of purpose, and his indomitable spirit have secured for him the highest honors, military and civil, in the gift of the Republic.
>
> "'He won them well, and *may he wear them long*.'"

Will the *Chronicle* please to be explicit and say now whether it is in favor of Grant's third term? This being answered, it is only fair to say that we shall then inquire whether it will avow now a preference for making the Presidency a life-office.—*New York World*.

—Comly, of the Columbus *Journal*, although a Postmaster, is likewise a reformer. Having shaken the Scioto Valley to the bed-rock by his advocacy of minority representation, he is out in favor of the abolition of the jury system by substituting a State Flipper, who shall arbitrate by flipping a copper in all cases that may be referred to him by the courts. This economical, rapid, and exact method of getting justice deserves the consideration of our Constitution-makers.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

—Where is the State Legislature which is free from members whose special purpose and object in seeking an election was to vote for their own immediate pecuniary interest? There no longer exists, if there ever existed, the smallest delicacy in these matters. . . . This declining estimation of State Legislatures now so general, this out-spoken dread of their assembling and joy at their dissolution which may be everywhere heard, is a significant fact which demands grave consideration. It indicates that there is something radically wrong.—*Providence (R. I.) Journal*.

—While it may be deplorable that the "farmers should seek to override the courts by means of the ballot-box," is it not more to be "deplored" that the pernicious management and control of railway and other monopolies, which have been growing from bad to worse for years past, justifies such action as may be necessary to secure a correction of the gigantic evils complained of?—*Waterloo (Iowa) Courier*.

—The railway systems joining the East and West may be regarded as a huge horizontal X with Illinois located at the intersection of the lines. Any cause of disturbance operating at this point tends to effect the whole system. The farmers of Illinois become a most potent factor in American trade and travel, simply because of their geographical situation. Should the Boston owners of Illinois railways retaliate upon the hot-headed rustics of that State in the manner indicated, the whole country would be injured.—*Bay City (Mich.) Tribune*.

—In the Ohio Republican State Convention held May 21, P. V. Herzing, of Anglaize County, was balloted for as a candidate for the Board of Public Works. His name was greeted with hisses by one portion of the Convention and applause by the other. The reason was that Mr. Herzing was last year an active Liberal and supporter of Greeley against Grant. Speeches were made denouncing him as a traitor, and a lively time was had. Finally, he was nominated, by a clear majority over all opposition.

Murderer Convicted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 23.—The Bedee murder trial was resumed at 8:30 this morning. The defense occupied until 11 o'clock this morning with a long speech, which left entirely untraversed the strong points on behalf of the prisoner, attacking the character of the witnesses for the prosecution, and alleging a Catholic conspiracy against Bedee. The counsel's only strong statement was his explanation of his appearance in the case, which he pronounced unrewarded. Mr. Slavin closed for the prosecution, briefly denouncing any effort to browbeat the five witnesses for the prosecution with the one witness for the defense. Judge Brown then charged the jury with great clearness and fine distinctions as to the points at issue. The jury remained out until 5 o'clock this afternoon, and then brought in a verdict of nineteen years' imprisonment. The counsel for the prisoner appeals for a new trial to-morrow.

Murder of an Indian Chief.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—A special to the *Times* from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, says that great excitement prevails among the Wichita Indians on account of the murder of their principal Chief, Isadawah, by the Osages, recently. The Chief was out hunting alone, and the next morning his headless body was found with a bullet hole in the back. A hundred yards away the head was found, stripped of the scalp. Isadawah was a great friend of the whites. Seventeen years ago one of his warriors killed a sentry at Fort Arbuckle, and the Chief promptly brought the head of the assassin to the fort. It is believed that the Wichitas and their allies will immediately take the war-path against the Osages, in spite of all efforts to restrain them.

JUDICIAL.

Messrs. Williams, Booth, Rogers, Tree, and Farwell Announce Themselves as Candidates for Re-election as Circuit Judges.

To the Electors of Cook County:

The undersigned, the present Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County, whose elective term of office will expire by limitation, or by the provisions of the Constitution of this State, on Monday, June 2, A. D. 1873, hereby announce themselves as candidates for re-election.

This announcement is made after consultation with very many of the electors of the county, who seem to feel that the sentiment of the people of Cook County is decidedly adverse to the calling of party conventions, or any convention, for the nomination of candidates.

Fully mindful of the generous confidence reposed in us heretofore, by our election to the positions on the bench we now hold, and conscious that we have done our best to serve the whole people to the utmost of our ability, we have resolved to place our names before them again, on a common ticket, embracing the names of all the present Judges of the Circuit Court, and ask their suffrages, irrespective of political opinions.

Grateful for the honor conferred by the people in the past, we feel assured that their judgment at the polls, on the day of election, will be governed by an earnest desire to do justice to all.

We have selected a number of our friends, who will confer with others, and announce executive committees for the various wards and towns of Cook County, and we ask such co-operation as those who may be announced are willing to give.

E. S. WILLIAMS,
HENRY BOOTH,
JNO. G. ROGERS,
LAMBERT TREE,
WM. W. FARWELL.

It is earnestly requested by the Committee that the entire Bar give their valuable assistance and co-operate with the executive committees in the various wards and towns in which they may reside. The committees of the various wards and towns will be published in THE TRIBUNE hereafter, the crowded condition of our columns preventing their insertion to-day.

Farmers' Convention at Effingham, Ill.—Two Candidates Nominated—A Schism in the Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., May 23.—The Farmers' Convention for this, the Second Supreme Court Judicial District, met here to-day. The call was for 1 o'clock p. m., but as a large majority of the delegates present were found to be favorable to the nomination of the Hon. John Scholfield, an attempt was made by his opponents to control the convention by calling it to order at 10 a. m. At that hour, W. E. Alcorn, of Richland, took the chair, and put in nomination for temporary Chairman, D. C. Burrows, of Madison. A motion was then made to adjourn till 1 o'clock, to give the delegates from the Western counties time to get in, but the temporary Chairman refused to put the question. For an hour or more there was much confusion,—several, delegates speaking at once,—but finally the motion to adjourn was put, and carried by a large majority. In the afternoon, Jonathan Hooks, of Effingham County, was made permanent Chairman, and J. W. Ross and L. Harvey, Secretaries. On a call of counties, all were found to be represented except Jasper, Calhoun, and Jersey. A resolution indorsing the Hon. John Scholfield for Supreme Judge was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. A Committee was appointed to prepare an address to the voters, and the Convention adjourned.

In the afternoon, the Temporary Chairman, Mr. Burrows, with a number of delegates, repaired to Wright's Hall, and placed a doorkeeper at the door, and only let in those who were opposed to Scholfield. Kingsbury, of Montgomery, was nominated, receiving seventy votes, to thirty for Judge Sanby. The vote was taken by counties, and in some instances one or two persons cast the whole vote of the county. The general feeling is that Scholfield will be elected by a large majority.

SPRINGFIELD.

Blunder in House Bill 80—Articles Filed—Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—Personal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—A serious blunder was made in enrolling House bill 80, which passed both Houses and received the signature of the Governor. The bill enabled the Judges of Cook County, or of other circuits in the State, to call to their aid Judges from outside to hold branch Courts, to assist them in disposing of accumulated business on their dockets. The Judges thus employed were to have $10, to be paid by the county in which the Court was held. A proviso was added that the section allowing compensation should not apply to any Judge for the term for which he is now elected. In the enrolled law, the word "now" is left out, and of course cuts off all compensation, and defeats entirely the purpose for which the law was intended.

The East St. Louis Rendering Company, capital $12,000; the Morrison Agricultural Society, of Whiteside County, capital $20,000, and the First Bohemian Butchers' Society, organized for charitable purposes, filed certificates of organization to-day with the Secretary of State.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners meet in this city next Tuesday to consider the means by which they are to be enabled to fix a schedule of rates of tariff on the various railroads in the State, as they are required to do under the new law. They have already prepared a series of questions to be answered by railroad officials, which are intended to develop data upon which to base their further action.

Gov. Beveridge is expected to return to-morrow morning and to resume the functions of his office, which Senator Early, in his capacity of President of the Senate, has been discharging.

THE POLARIS.

What is Said About the Poisoning Story in New York.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Judge Charles P. Daly, President of the Geographical Society, speaking of the death of Capt. Hall, of the Polaris Arctic expedition, says that the letter-writer who started the poisoning story, on the expression of a suspicion by an Esquimaux, would not have done so had he known the breed. They do not know what truth means. "Joe" is spoken of as a well-meaning man, but Hans is a man of very bad reputation, and was near being hanged by Dr. Hayes on one of his expeditions, so convincing was the proof that he had been the cause of the death of Mr. Sontag. Judge Daly is not inclined to accept as true the stories told of Capt. Buddington by those who have been rescued, and he alludes to the circumstance that Tyson and Myers were the men who were reported as showing insubordination at Disco. Capt. Hall, he says, however, was not capable of leading such an expedition, and did not care so much that the North Pole should be reached as that he should reach it. He was no seaman, and an attempt to induce him to leave the command to Lieut. Grinnell, the son of his benefactor, failed.

Mr. Grinnell, when spoken to on the subject, said that Capt. Hall lacked only one requisite for the task which he undertook, the ability to govern his men. He was too familiar with his crew. John Hegeman, who furnished the expedition with a portion of its outfit, is made to say by the interviewer that Hall expressed himself confident that Buddington, Chester, and Morton would sustain him in any discipline that he should attempt to enforce, and that he (Hegeman), in his daily visits to the Polaris, when at New York, was not favorably impressed by Tyson. He regarded him as a very dissatisfied man, and one whom it would be difficult to manage. In his opinion the party rescued were deserters.

INVITATIONS TO CHOLERA.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Were the Health Commissioners to walk, or even ride, through some of the alleys and by streets of the city, they would perceive that there was plenty of work to od and no time to be lost. To say nothing of piles of garbage ying here and there, drainage is so imperfect in many portions of the city that a deadly green scum floats in the ditches and stagnant pools. Let the Commissioners inspect for themselves the streets immediately north of Canalport avenue, and they will be astonished at the number of invitations which cholera has already received.

X.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Money on call ranged from 5 to 7 per cent, and a little more active at intervals.

STOCKS.

The stock market was even duller than on yesterday, and weakness was the only feature. Henry M. Smith is going off to Europe on a pleasure excursion in his new steam yacht, and is but little seen in Wall street just now. Precisely what he is doing nobody pretends to know. The firm of Josslyn, Bach & Co., of which he and Gould were originally special partners, and afterwards he alone the special, has been dissolved, and a new firm formed, of which Mr. Bach remains a member, and Smith and Josslyn are specials. Some of the gossiping rumors make Smith a large holder of Western Union, of which his old partner Gould is also said to be as largely short, and that each is aiming to twist the other. The gossips say also that, while Smith goes to Europe, Jay Gould goes out next week to the West, in company with John F. Tracy, of the Rock Island Railroad, and another great railroad operator.

GOLD

was the feature of the street. The market was active and decidedly firmer, at an advance. It was discovered, this morning, that Jay Gould gobbled the entire $1,500,000 at the Treasury sale yesterday. He purchased $5,000,000 more to-day, and another $5,000,000 was taken by others on the bull side of the street. Within a week or ten days past, the German bankers have been heavy sellers of gold, and a very large short interest has been made, which is probably the basis of the movement now in progress.

It is intimated that the

SYNDICATE

is in a trap in regard to the approaching payment of $50,000,000 5 per cents, but the story is not a likely one.

DRY GOODS IMPORTS.

The imports of dry goods for the week ending to-day amounted to $1,479,407, and the goods marketed to $1,496,956. It is estimated that the total merchandise imports to be reported to-morrow will be over $9,000,000 for the week.

BONDS.

Governments were strong and higher, though the business was comparatively small, owing to the limited supply offering. The Germans were buyers to-day, but could not obtain any round lots.

PRODUCE.

Flour was less active, and grades under $8 were more plenty and easier. Winter wheat extras remain quiet, but are firmly held. Shipping extras, superfine, and fancy Minnesota are more plenty. Sales, 7,300 brls; receipts, 16,129 brls; Wheat was in moderate demand for milling, and prices were better under the serious break in the canal, which, it is thought, will require eight or ten days to repair. The absence of freight room checks business for export. Sales, 37,600 bu; receipts, 50,029 bu.

Pork was less active, and rather nominal. Some jobbing business was done at a decline. Sales, cash and regular, were made to the extent of 300 brls, at $16.25 for old mess and $16.75 for new mess. For future delivery no sales. May and June is quoted at $16.62½@16.87½, and July at $17.00@17.12½. Receipts, 1,131 pkgs. Cut meats were quiet, and no important sales reported. In pickled hams, no further business. Dry salted shoulders are about 7½c nominally. Sales yesterday of 70 tcs, 15 lbs, pickled hams at 11⅝c; 10,000 lbs bellies, 11 lbs, at 9c, and 20,000 lbs rib bellies, 13 lbs, at 8½c. Receipts, 597 pkgs. Bacon is generally quiet, and prices about the same as yesterday, though rather weak. Short clear was in some demand, and 200 boxes sold on private terms, and a few sold at 9⅝c. The quotations are 9¼@9⅝c; long clear, 9c. Lard was fairly active and firmer; Western, 9@9⅛c. Small lots of city sold at 8⅞c. For future delivery the business reported embraced 250 tcs for July at 9⅜c; 500 tcs do at 9 7-16c; 500 tcs May at 9⅛c, less brokerage; 2,000 tcs June at 9⅛c. Receipts, 954 pkgs.

ON THE RAIL.

The Congressional Excursionists at New Orleans—Thanks.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—The Congressional party left this morning by steamer to survey the mouth of the Mississippi, and examine the plans of the proposed works. They will return at 10 a. m. to-morrow, and leave by a special train for the North to-morrow night at 7 o'clock.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—The steamer Belle Lee, with the Congressional excursionists, arrived at Pass a L'Outre at about 4:30. The steamer Creole left with those of the party who desire to visit the Gulf terminus of the proposed Fort St. Philip Canal. The Belle Lee remains here until the Creole's return, when she departs for the city, where she will arrive early to-morrow morning.

After the excursionists and their friends had all got on board the New Orleans steamer at Galveston, a meeting of the guests was held in the cabin for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings in regard to the excursion, and the impression of the country and people with whom they had been brought in contact. The Hon. Alexander Ramsey, United States Senator from Minnesota, was called to the Chair. He briefly alluded to the pleasant time spent since leaving home, and the favorable impressions which had been created on himself and his colleagues by the hospitable treatment they had everywhere received.

Mr. Kasson, member of Congress from Iowa, made a few exceedingly apposite remarks, which were received with marked attention, after which he read the following resolutions, which were unanimously and most enthusiastically approved:

Resolved, That we have viewed with interest, and with the highest satisfaction the admirable features and the wonderful mineral wealth of that portion of Missouri through which we were conducted on the Atlantic & Pacific Road, giving us increased confidence in, as well as enlarged knowledge of, the unlimited resources of the Mississippi Valley for both agricultural and manufacturing developments.

Resolved, That the transit across the Indian Territory upon the Atlantic & Pacific and the M., K. & T. Railroads disclosed one of the loveliest scenes of virgin nature on the globe, and a region in which living streams with well-timbered borders appear interspersed with verdant prairies adapted equally to tillage and to pasture, and adequate to the support of a dense population.

Resolved, That among the most satisfactory results of our examination of the wide country over which we passed is the assurance we have derived from it of the very great attractions to immigration presented by a greater part of that portion of Texas which is traversed by the Houston & Texas Central Railroad,—attractive in its mild climate, its undulating surface, its rich soil, its timber, its water, its staple production, and its access to market, and with an ample provision for schools in the future, will draw into its limits a large share of the most prudent, enterprising population of the United States.

Resolved, That we thoroughly appreciate the liberal courtesies extended to us during our excursion by the A. & P., the M., K. & T., the Houston & Texas Central, and the Galveston, Houston & Anderson Railways; and express our special recognition of the liberality of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in affording to us the use of their wires, of the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company by their Superintendent, Erwin, in providing for this company during their detention in Sherman, and our appreciation of the constant attention to the comfort of the party shown by Joseph W. Dwyer, Esq., manager of the excursion; by W. H. Coffin, Esq., Railroad Vice-President, and by Superintendents A. A. Talmadge, W. K. Woodward, Geo. B. Nichols, and John Durant, and by R. C. Clowry, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and we shall also long remember the kindly and hospitable feeling manifested by the resident population throughout the line of our journey.

Resolved, That the scale of liberality, extraordinary even in this generous land, upon which hospitality has been extended to us by the City of Galveston, has rendered us powerless to give expression of our profound appreciation of it.

Resolved, That our most cordial thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to the citizens of Galveston, to the Chamber of Commerce, to the Mayor, Aldermen, and other various social and volunteer organizations, for their most generous reception and entertainment, and that the memory of this generous Southern coast, her flowers, her beach, and her hospitality will remain throughout our lives as green as the leaves of her magnolias.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The cotton statement for the week ending to-day is:

	Bales.
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	34,223
Same week last year	12,327
Total receipts to date	3,365,713
Same date last year	2,645,189
Exports for the week	56,549
Same week last year	28,940
Total exports to date	2,249,615
Same date last year	1,823,830
Stock at all United States ports	353,497
Same time last year	233,758
Stock at all interior towns	67,098
Same time last year	85,221
Stock at Liverpool	752,000
Same time last year	858,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	215,000
Same time last year	160,000

Sporting.

IOWA CITY, May 23.—At a shooting match here to-day between Dorwort, of this city, and Kerr, of Cedar Rapids, for the championship of the State, twenty-five single rises, Dorwort won by four birds.

THE GERMANS.

They are Rapidly Drifting Away from the Republican Party.

The "New Departure" Movement Spreading all Over Town.

Mass-Meetings in the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards Last Evening.

The German Heart Fired by German Orators.

Action of the Chicago Saloon-Keepers' Union.

Its Members Resolve to Keep Open Their Houses Next Sunday.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

A German mass meeting was held yesterday evening in Folz' Hall, on the corner of North and Clybourne avenues, for the purpose of appointing a Ward Committee to co-operate with those appointed in other wards. The Hall was well filled with the citizens of that part of the North Division who are in favor of the "New Departure."

The meeting was called to order by ex-Alderman George K. Schmidt, who stated they were familiar with the object of the meeting, and trusted that they would act harmoniously with their friends in other wards which had already organized. The hour had come for the Germans, regardless of former party affinities, to act together.

Mr. Leicht, the brewer, was elected President, and George Menzer was elected Secretary.

Mr. Thieme said that though he had been seven years in Chicago, he had never before addressed a political meeting. Why? Because he felt an unconquerable repugnance to mere party wrangles, and saw, with regret, that his countrymen served as tails to the kites of both political organizations, and did their dirty work. The Germans, whom common views of life should have bound together, did mere servile work, while, if united, they could have claimed a place at the first table. Why had he come into the political area? Since he believed that now or never, when both parties were in the throes of resolution, was the time to seize that position in the political world of America which they needed in order to take a profitable part in the advancement of the public weal. Only when they took off their badges of servitude and acted as American citizens, could they get out of the disgraceful position they had occupied. The German element in the impending contest for freedom of the person and of business, and against monopolies and corruption would take the leadership, and prove that they were not mere voting cattle. They would show that they had the intelligence and courage to make the platform for the great battle of freedom, and lead the advance in the battle. Any one who wished to gain an influential position must assume an attitude which demanded esteem. That was true of individuals and of parties. They strive to assume that attitude, when they throw off the old party yoke, and unite in one new, grand organization. But not to gain peculiarly German ends, but to go to men of other nationalities and say to them, Here are a hundred thousand German-Americans like one man, under the banner of freedom and order, determined—not to secure beer on Sunday—but to overthrow the venal strumpet which had occupied the throne of the Goddess of Freedom, and dishonored the Republic at home and abroad. They would try to make the American name honorable again, and show that the adopted citizens are the first to engage in that work. On that platform they would not be without allies. The movement was in the hearts of the people. They must stand together, and repel all attempts to divert their attention. In all the other cities of America their movement was meeting with favor. Most of the English papers had not yet seen the significance of the movement, not knowing that the Germans were fighting only for principle. They would in November elect a Mayor and Council, set aside the Sunday laws, and have a better police department. Then the new party would carry Illinois, and four years hence rule at Washington and make it the real seat of Government, and not an arena for thieves and demagogues.

William Vocke, Esq., an old resident of the ward, said they all knew what they sought—to throw off the yoke of oppressive laws. They all understood very well what those laws were. It was an attempt to prescribe to them what they should not do Sunday. So long as they amused themselves peacefully on that day, the Government had no right to interfere with them. The Constitution guaranteed them freedom of conscience and of religious belief. Only a few American fanatics objected to that. The Germans who lived here as free citizens could not be subjected to their tyranny. The Germans had lived here for years and had helped to build up the property of the city. His experience had taught him that the selling of beer on Sunday did not increase the amount of crime; thought it had been declared it did, and that, therefore, the Sunday closing was a police regulation. The subject was one with which he was familiar. He referred to statistics on the subject from April, 1872, up to last November, when the Sunday closing went into effect, and from that time up to May 15, the records of the Criminal Court showed that in the first periods there were 28 convictions for assault with a deadly weapon, 15 for riot, 19 for robbery, 227 for larceny, and 7 sent to the Penitentiary for burglary. In the second period, there were: assault, 36, riot 20, robbery 15, larceny 231, and sent to the Penitentiary, burglary, etc., 14. That showed that keeping open Sunday was not the cause of crime, and closing them did not diminish it. There were as many cases in the Police Courts after as before. That disproved all the statements made on the subject. There were crimes committed on Sunday before, but they were committed now. There had been so many assaults on the streets lately that it was hardly safe to go out. Nor was any difference made between low doggeries and decent saloons. Those low holes were the causes of many crimes, but they should be distinguished from respectable places. These evils of which the Germans complained could be remedied, but it could be done only by peaceful and united action. They must be quiet, moderate, and sober. Alone, they had not the power to win, and they must, and he believed they could, unite with men of other nationalities. When Americans learned that their demands were moderate and moderately made, they would find friends among them. There must be English-speaking meetings, and give a friendly welcome to all Americans who would aid them. There must be no disorder and no intemperate language. He referred to the census to show that the Germans were not strong enough to act alone. They must organize, and pursue the path he had pointed out, and then victory was in their power—he could not doubt it. The German papers had buried the hatchet, and the German people should follow their example, and go forward for the contest in November.

James Ennis was called out and spoke briefly. None of them were in favor of a noisy or an infidel Sunday. What they said was, that what was right on six days was right on the seventh. It was not for any Medill to say on what day they should not drink water, beer, or coffee. He suggested that the movement should not be looked on as a beer or a German movement, but as one of American citizens, who were opposed to all puritanical legislation. They had all the Germans, nine-tenths of the old native American Democrats, and a large proportion of the Irish. They could carry the city by 10,000, if instead of having simply German meetings, they sought to gain men of other nationalities and had them represented on the Committees, etc. They must also forget all old differences, and win a victory which would make the Moodys and the other preacher-fellows who thought they had the city in their pockets, stare with amazement.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, which reported some resolutions similar to those adopted in the Seventeenth Ward.

The following Ward Committee was appointed: William Ballinghauser, Mathias Franzen, R. Thieme, Otto Pelzer, William Bartholome, William Strunk, R. G. Smitz, and Fritz Metzke.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

There will be a mass-meeting for the Eighteenth Ward, Monday evening, at Turner Hall; for the Eighth Ward, Tuesday evening, at Turn Hall Vorwarts, and for the Nineteenth Ward, Wednesday evening, at Turner Hall. The call for the latter is signed by Col. Ezra Taylor, Pastor Hartmann and others.

The sole use of Folz Hall, Burlington Hall, North Side, and Vorwarts Turner Halls, Orpheus Hall, and Thielemann's Theatre has been tendered, free of charge, for the campaign.

NINTH WARD.

Those citizens of the Ninth Ward opposed to the present temperance law, and 11 o'clock ordinance, assembled last evening at Vorwart's Turner Hall, on West Twelfth street, for the purpose of effecting an organization to oppose all temperance candidates at next fall's election. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Joseph Hartman, who stated its object. Mr. M. Keeley was nominated for Chairman, but declined on account of not being familiar with the objects of the meeting. C. L. Niehoff was then nominated and unanimously elected, and, on taking the Chair, said that he did not belong to the Ninth but to the Eighth Ward, but being urged would preside at this meeting. L. Amberg was elected Secretary.

A motion being made and carried that proceedings of the meeting be held in the German language. Mr. C. F. Periolat vigorously denounced such action, saying that it was an insult to the Americans present, and that Americans should speak in the American language.

Mr. M. Keeley was surprised at Mr. Periolat using such language, as it had been understood that the meeting would be a German meeting.

The President said he hoped that the motion to conduct the meeting in German would be withdrawn, as all the citizens of the ward were invited, and at the same time made a speech, denouncing Superintendent Washburn for his mean action in enforcing the temperance law, and said that all the citizens of the ward, regardless of nationality, should be enlisted in this cause to have that man ousted from his position.

A motion was then made, and carried, that the proceedings be held in English.

A motion was made, and carried, that the resolutions passed at the meeting in the Seventeenth Ward be also adopted for the Ninth Ward.

A motion was made, and adopted, that a committee be appointed to select a committee of five to confer with the committees of other wards.

Mr. A. C. Hesing was then called upon for a speech. He remarked, in explanation of Mr. Periolat's remarks, that he would say a few words to the English-speaking people present. The movement had been started by the Germans and the German press to secure their rights, not as nationalistic Germans, but first to enlist the 100,000 Germans in the city, and then invite all other citizens to join in the good cause, and then they would march victoriously to the polls next fall, and carry everything before them. Committees had been appointed at the several ward meetings to confer with the English-speaking citizens, and get their expression. He was sorry that Mr. Periolat had got excited, as that gentleman was a devilish good fellow, and he should not like to see him turned out of the meeting. The speaker then proceeded in German, and said that the Germans in Chicago should work hard to secure a victory next fall. The temperance fanatics had to be convinced that the votes of the German Liberals were wanted to elect good men to office. He spoke deprecatingly of the action of the Chicago Turners in organizing a separate movement, which seems to be intended to create a split. Let them see to it that no disorganizers would be tolerated in their ranks. Mr. Medill, he said, was elected by the votes of the Germans, because he had promised, and often told him himself, he would treat the Germans liberally; but, being pressed hard by the fanatics, he ultimately succumbed to them, and was now the worst enemy the Germans had in this city. It showed how peaceful and well-inclined the Germans in America were when they submitted to such infamous laws. In Germany they rebelled when the price of beer was raised a few pennies. They did not wish to rebel, but they would go to the polls and show the aristocracy of the city that they could not be suppressed without a fierce struggle. The Germans were taxpayers as well as the rich "Avenoodles," but yet, where the Germans lived the streets were muddy and neglected, while on the avenues and boulevards, everything was clean and paved. But they would show them *mores* next fall, and convince them that a German vote was as valuable as an American's. He urgently called upon the Germans to be united, and by no means be diverted from the good cause,—then would be the victory be theirs, as sure as the sun would rise this morning. The rich, who had their wine and beer in the cellar, could stand a Sunday law, but a poor working man, who only had one room for his family, could not stand it because Sunday was his only day of recreation and enjoyment, and nothing remained for him but work, work, work. It was for the poor workingman this movement was inaugurated, and let them swear to the Almighty that there should be a change.

Gen. Herman Lieb was next introduced, and said that he thought it unnecessary to fire the German heart to unity and action, as every German in the city knew where he stood, and everyone was steadfast in his purpose, and all that remained to be done was to make proselytes, and therefore other nationalities should be urged to come into their circle. Had the Democrats been consulted, ere this things would be different. He was not fighting for beer and wine, but for liberty. He had warned the Germans not to make a German movement of this, as it would alienate others, and make them belligerent, and, therefore, Americans, Irish, and Scandinavians should be invited to take part in their proceedings. They should also understand the dangers that were threatening them. He was opposed not only to American Know-Nothingism, but also to foreign Know-Nothingism. He then introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the cosmopolitan character of the people of this city, the great diversity of their tastes, habits, customs, mode of thinking, and religious opinions, it is unnecessary, unwise, and unjust, for the city, in the exercise of its lawful police powers, to require of its citizens upon compulsion any other or different rule of conduct upon one day of the week than is by law required of them upon the six other days.

Resolved, That at all meetings hereafter called we invite the attendance and co-operation of all who approve the sentiments contained in the foregoing resolution without regard to their nationality, politics, or religion.

The Committee appointed to nominate five gentlemen for a Campaign Committee, reported the following, who were elected: F. Hartman, Dr. Matthei, Louis Amberg, Max Sonnenshein and Jacob Moore.

The meeting then adjourned.

SALOON-KEEPERS' UNION.

The Saloon-Keepers' Union, now called the Union of Liberal-Minded Citizens, held another meeting yesterday afternoon, at the Globe Theatre. The attendance was not specially large. Those who were present paid their dues with much apparent pleasure.

The Chair regretted the small number, and hoped all who were there would do what they could to aid the new departure which was starting in the city.

Several new members were elected, nearly all of them Germans.

Mr. Schwartz protested against the election of one candidate, since he had not paid his debts.

The man thus reflected upon started to explain how Mr. Schwartz had made war on him in the papers, and tried to blacken his character. Not being a member, he was not allowed to conclude his remarks, and the subject was disposed of by letting him in.

The report of the lawyer of the Union was read. It was not an encouraging document, telling them that the laws they complained of were constitutional. If they all violated them, however, there would be so many cases that the courts would be swamped.

One gentleman thought legal advice was more expensive than useful. In November they had better vote for trustworthy men who would not enforce the law. Ballots were cheaper than lawyers.

Mr. Zenischeck told his experiences in the law courts, and urged unity.

Mr. Schwuchow resigned as Secretary, and Mr. Metz was elected and promised to do his duty faithfully—which means to write a good hand.

In order to give the Temperance fanatics a slap in the face, it was resolved that the "members of the Union shall keep open Sunday, but quietly, respectably, and without music."

It was proposed that the Union employ a couple of lawyers, two for each Division, to look after members who might be brought up at the Police Courts.

A Judiciary Committee of three from each Division was appointed to look after these cases.

A resolution proposing co-operation with other organizations, and also pledging members not to take any papers except the *Staats Zeitung*, etc., since it was not proper to encourage "mucker" newspapers, was laid on the table.

Mr. Zenischek declared that any such pledge was impossible. If he had only the German papers in his saloon, people would say he had a one-horse shop.

The Chair gave some advice, urging them to work for the fall election and capture the Common Council.

The policy of petitioning the Council to repeal its offensive regulations was discussed.

It was decided that the regular meeting of the Union should be held at No. 45 North Clark street.

The sum of $16 was received from a sympathizer, a cigar-maker.

Several gentlemen grew furious about a paragraph in the *Union* recommending the election of a creature like Mr. Tuley as Judge, instead of Williams. This fact that the *Union* supported Mr. Tuley made some of them doubt his fidelity to the German cause—others thought the recommendation arose from negligence.

The meeting adjourned.

JUBILEE NOTES.

The Full Programme Announced.

The Distinguished Guests—The City Ovation—The Jubilee Ball.

In another column the programme of the Jubilee is more fully announced officially than heretofore, and the array of its features will interest many readers in city and country, and the latter not the least, in the opportunity to visit Chicago at half fare.

Yesterday, forwarded by H. B. M. Consul James Warrick, Esq., a tender was made by telegraph to Earl Dufferin, Governor-General, and suite, and the Governors of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, of a special train from Montreal to Chicago, the courtesy of the Grand Trunk and Michigan Central Railway Companies. The utmost anxiety is manifested among our British and Canadian-born residents that the distinguished representatives of Her Majesty on this continent may accept the invitations formally forwarded on Thursday to become the guests of the City of Chicago during Jubilee week.

The plan for the city ovation assigned for Friday, June 6, as arranged by the Park Boards, yesterday, is taking shape, and has reached the development of a grand matinee at Lincoln Park, from 9 to 11 a. m., when the cortege of distinguished guests will visit the park. After traversing the North and a portion of the West Side, the guests will take a special train tendered by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, and be carried down the belt railroad to the South Branch, where, at 1 o'clock, a collation will be served at the magnificent Reaper Works of C. H. McCormick, Esq. The ride will enable the visitors to appreciate the breadth and strength of the growth of our city. From the great new manufacturing district the same train will take the party to the Union Stock Yards, and there turn them over to the cortege of the South Park Commissioners, and an afternoon concert will be listened to at some point on the great Boulevards. Both the Lincoln and South Parks will thus be centres of attraction to our citizens with park outfits, respectively on the morning and afternoon of Friday.

THE JUBILEE BALL.

The matter of the issue of invitations to the Jubilee Ball at the Chamber of Commerce was formally turned over to the managers last evening, in a meeting at the Gardner House, Dr. McVickar presiding. The ball tickets can be procured at the Jubilee rooms, as announced, only on presenting an invitation from the managers.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The regular Saturday afternoon concert at Lincoln Park will occur to-day between 3:30 and 6:30 o'clock.

The French and Italian classes of the Christian Union, under Prof. Gendre, will meet this evening, at No. 114 Madison street.

The first of a series of social Bible-readings will be held in the First Congregational Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets, on Monday evening.

About half-past 1 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in the rear of No. 38 Holt street, in a one-story frame building owned by Fred Schrama. It was extinguished without turning in an alarm. Damage, $25.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, two wagons collided at the corner of Canal and Van Buren streets. A boy named Carl Brown was thrown out of a wagon, and seriously injured. He was attended by Dr. Price.

About half past 6 o'clock last evening a man named George Bioclam, of No. 70 Fourth street, was run over by the Assistant Fire Marshal's wagon, at the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Fourth street. He was taken to a drug store near by, and attended by Dr. Jenkinson, who pronounced his injuries serious.

Yesterday morning Mr. R. Forsyth, a former General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, and now a business man at the lumber market, accidentally fell into the river while attempting to jump from a schooner to a tug-boat. He was rescued by the crew of the latter vessel, none the worse for the involuntary bath.

The ladies and gentlemen having in charge the several cemeteries met at the Gardner House yesterday, and decided to meet every day next week, to prepare crosses and other monumental devices for the graves. Due notice of the place of meeting will be given, and young ladies are cordially invited to lend a helping hand in the patriotic work.

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: Adam J. Weckler, 3-story and basement brick, 20x40 feet, southwest corner of Chicago avenue and Pine street; E. L. Barber, 2-story and basement brick, 16x25 feet, Twenty-ninth street; S. Hyman, 4-story and basement brick, 80x50 feet, northwest corner of Clark and South Water streets; John O'Conner, 2-story and basement brick, 22x40 feet, No. 507 Milwaukee avenue.

Peter Lind, a Bridgeport teamster, while driving along Randolph street yesterday, ran into a break in the pavement, at the corner of Fifth avenue, with such force as to unseat himself and his little boy, 8 years old. The child fell directly behind the horses' feet, striking on his head, but, fortunately, the team stopped before the wheels reached his body. The gentle parent picked up his boy by one arm, just as he would a demijohn, and, swinging him into the wagon, remarked, "He vas friten'd more as hurd!"

A paragraph appeared in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, under the head of "City in Brief," which stated that Mr. Thomas Kerby, a porter in the employ of Field, Leiter & Co., was held for trial in the Criminal Court, in $500 bail, by Justice Banyon, on the charge of stealing three rolls of carpet from his employers. The facts are that Mr. Kerby was arrested on that charge, but was honorably discharged; his employers having discovered that they were in error, did not appear against him. The item was taken by our reporter from the calendar-sheets of the Court, and the entry was the mistake of the Clerk.

A serious runaway occurred at the corner of Canal and Harrison streets on Thursday afternoon, which may result fatally to Mr. C. Dawson, of the firm of J. G. Gindele & Co., stonecutters, at No. 513 Lumber street. As Mr. Dawson was turning the corner of the streets above-named in his buggy, his horse suddely shied, and, turning the buggy over, Mr. Dawson was thrown out on the curb-stone. Besides two serious scalp wounds, the outer table of the skull was fractured. He was taken to a drug-store near by and attended by Dr. Fleming. Upper his skillful treatment Mr. Dawson is rapidly improving, but is still in a critical condition.

The Lincoln Park driveway, yesterday afternoon, was comfortably crowded with fast horses, and lined with hundreds of interested spectators. The track was in fine condition, and the weather of that bright, cheerful, and breezy character which causes man and beast to feel like new animals. Good speed was shown by many horses, and the excitement of the scene was enhanced by about twenty closely-matched teams, which chased each other while they were on the ground. If the Lincoln Park Commissioners only had the proper appreciation for a little fast trotting now and then, they would give the boys another day in the week in which to air their horses.

A lady, who has evidently grasped the idea very thoroughly, writes to inquire how to attract the attention of the scavenger. She says, "I was startled by the sound of his bell, and on going to look for him saw him driving up the alley, looking neither to the right nor to the left, nor making the slightest pause. If that is a sample of the way the work is to be done this summer, south of Thirteenth street, the contractor might as well save his money and horseflesh; for it is a mere farce." The lady is quite right about its being a farce. As to the best means of attracting his attention, it is probable that a pail of dirty water or a healthy brick-bat, properly directed, might have the desired effect.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Celebration of Her Birthday by the British Residents of Chicago.

Banquet at the Sherman.

The 55th birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, which occurs to-day, was celebrated last evening by the British residents of Chicago and their friends by a banquet at the Sherman House. The preparations for this anniversary were made with considerable attention on the part of the Committee, and no pains were spared by these gentlemen to make the affair an assured success. It was so in everything but the banquet. There were about 150 gentlemen present, Englishmen most of them, although here and there could be seen some eminent jurist who was born under the stars and stripes, or whose membership was that of some kindred society. The gathering had ample time to wait in the dining-room. There was no especial need for waiting. The Committee had made all necessary arrangements for a punctual dinner, but until long after half-past 9 the unfortunate gentlemen endeavored to while away the dismal interval between 8 o'clock and 9:45 by drinking water, and wondering why dinner was not ready. When dinner was ready the gathering filed in and seated themselves. When everybody was seated, the Rev. Canon Street pronounced a short grace, after which the Britons waited for their soup.

When the dinner came to an end, the Apollo Musical Club sang "Non Nobis Domine," and then the gentlemen smoked their cigars.

The Chairman, W. Charles, Esq., called the gathering to order, when letters of regret were received from Gen. McArthur, Gen. M. R. M. Wallace, V. C. Secord, and Dr. Dyas, after which a poem by Mr. James Aiken, of Minnesota, was read. It was better in sentiment than in metre and rhyme.

The President then proposed the health of "Queen Victoria, the most excellent of wives and most constant of widows," which was received with the most enthusiastic cheers.

Robert Hervey, Esq., in reply, rose to deliver the address of the occasion. He opened with a brief sketch of the peaceful reign and lovely personal character of this eminent lady, alluding in eloquent language and with deep feeling to some of the most important achievements of her administration, especially that through her wisdom America had been led to recognize the truth that she had no better friend than England and England's noble Queen. [Applause.] The address concluded with a brilliant and eloquent peroration, as follows: "This is our earnest and heartfelt hope, that the Supreme Ruler of all events may long spare 'The Queen' to rule a grateful and contented people, and when in His wisdom she is called from the high station which she has so worthily filled, to receive that reward which we are well assured shall at last be bestowed upon a faithful and honest heart, the memory of her gentle reign and lovely life will still survive, and live in history, fresh in eternal youth, exempt from change or decay, with a beauty and a grandeur ever gathering, and the triumphs of a distinction that can never die, ever to be remembered while the human heart beats responsive to the touch of all that is noble, and beautiful, and true."

"God Save the Queen" was then sung by the whole gathering, led by the Musical Club, after which three hearty cheers were given for Queen Victoria.

"The President of the United States" was offered, and responded to by Mr. John Lyle King, in the absence of Gen. McArthur. While this talented gentleman was compelled to give utterance to an entirely impromptu address, he acquitted himself so happily as to leave no room to regret the change, even though the meeting were sorry for the absence of the illustrious politician whose place he took. He was loudly applauded.

The Glee Club sang "All Honor to the Soldier Give," also received with cheers.

"The British Empire" was the next toast, by Mr. Charles. The speaker briefly surveyed the course of the British Empire from the days of Egbert during the 1,046 years that intervened between the first of his reign to the present day. At mention of the names of Richard Cobden, John Bright, William Gladstone, and John Stuart Mill, the speaker was interrupted with applause.

Representatives of Scotland and Wales were heard, after whom John F. Down was called upon for the East Indies. His speech was fiery, eloquent, and telling, and the perpetual outbursts of applause testified to the intense interest with which he was listened to.

The Glee Club sang "The Flag that Braved a Thousand Years."

The toast "Her Majesty's Minister, Sir E. Thornton, K. C. B., and representatives of Great Britain in the United States," replied to by James Warrack.

"The Armies and Navies of Great Britain and the United States," was replied to by Col. Baker for Great Britain, and Thomas S. McClelland for America.

"The Red, White, and Blue" was then sung by the Glee Club.

"The Land We Live In" was responded to by J. C. W. Bailey.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the Club.

Other toasts, "The City of Chicago," "The Press," and "The Ladies," were also cheerfully and effectively responded to.

"The Charge of Balaclava" was recited by Mr. Thomas Wright.

The assembly adjourned at a late hour.

DIDN'T WORK.

Bold Attempt of a Hackman to Rob a Citizen.

James F. Daniels, a printer doing business on West Lake street, met with a singular adventure about 11 o'clock last night. While standing on West Madison street, near the bridge, he was hailed by a hackman, who inquired if he was waiting for an omnibus. Daniels replied in the affirmative. The hackman asked where he was going. Daniels said to THE TRIBUNE office. The hackman told him to jump into his vehicle and he would bring him there for 10 cents. Daniels accepted the offer. Before the hack had proceeded very far the driver spoke to a rough-looking man who was riding on the box with him, telling him to get inside, as it would cost nothing more. The rough-looking man did so, and the hack went on. Pretty soon Daniels felt a hand groping around in the vicinity of his pockets, and his heart began to beat wildly. He reached out cautiously for the inner knob of the door, tried it, and found that it turned easily. The discovery made his heart beat all the more wildly, as he had determined to risk his neck in a jump, and there was nothing to hinder him but the rough-looking man. The hack suddenly dashed around the corner of Fifth avenue, and the terrified typo went out through the door, landing on his back in the middle of the street. The rough-looking man with the inquisitive hand stuck out his head, and wanted to know if Daniels was going to the Southern (meaning the railroad depot, probably). Daniels said no; not if he knew himself. The rough-looking man was about to remark that a mistake had been made, when a policeman appeared. Daniels called out to him for assistance, but before the officer could comprehend the situation the hack was out of sight. Among the hackmen of Chicago there are some honest men and not a few scoundrels. The latter would rather rob an unsuspecting person of a ten-dollar bill than earn it in a legitimate manner, and they are continually engaged in concocting what they are pleased to term "stiffs." The newest and most daring "stiff" has been exposed by Daniels, who narrowly escaped being robbed of a watch and considerable money in some dark street, and it is to be hoped that other people who pretend to have common sense will avoid those hackmen who have lately gone into the omnibus business. Before meeting with the hack, Daniels cashed a draft in a store on Madison street, near Clinton, and it is probable that the thieving driver and the "rough-looking man," who was his pal, observed him.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Loss, $5,530—Casper Walter, J. Storer, and Williams & Hall the Victims.

The alarm of fire from Box 132, at half-past 6 o'clock last evening, was occasioned by the discovery of fire in a row of two-story frame buildings, Nos. 75, 77, and 79 Michigan street, owned by John Davis. The flames spread with great rapidity, and before they were subdued had consumed $5,530 worth of property. The fire had its origin in a board partition in a blacksmith shop, which was ignited by a hot casting. The buildings were damaged $500; covered by insurance. The second stories of Nos. 75 and 77 were occupied by Casper Walter as a machine shop. Loss on stock and machinery, $850; insured for $800 in the Brewer's, of Milwaukee. The first floor of these buildings was occupied by J. Storer, manufacturer of elevators. Loss on stock and fixtures, $1,000; covered by insurance. The first and second stories of No. 79 were occupied by Williams & Hall's brass foundry. Their loss was difficult to estimate, there being so many small and unfinished castings in their stock; but the proprietors believe it to be about $3,000, insured in Eastern companies for $5,000. The insurance is necessarily incomplete, because of the absence of the owners of the property.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Money closed on the street with 5 per cent as the rate to stock brokers.

Sterling ruled dull at 108¾@109 for 60 days, and 109¾@110 for sight.

Gold was active and decidedly firmer, advancing from 117⅞ to 118⅜@118½. There was large buying by strong parties, and it is estimated that $10,000,000 were taken for bull account. The Germans have latterly been heavy sellers, and a large short interest has been made, which forms the basis for the movement now in progress. Loans were made at from 3 to 6 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $59,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $153,000.

Governments were strong and higher, especially '67s, in which there is said to be a large short interest. Business has been comparatively small, owing to the limited supply offering. The Germans were buyers, but could not obtain any round lots.

State bonds ruled quiet and nominal.

Stocks opened firm at last night's prices, but by noon were off from ¼ to 1 per cent. The market was even duller than yesterday. Pacific Mail was the most eccentric stock, fluctuating as follows: 46⅞, 46⅜, 45⅞, 46, 45⅝, 46, 45¾. Erie fell off from 64⅛ to 63⅜; New York Central, 100⅞ to 100⅜; Lake Shore, 91 to 90⅝; Ohios, 42⅛ to 41⅞; Rock Island, 108⅜ to 107⅞; St. Paul, common, 55⅛ to 54⅜; West Union, 86 to 85⅜; Union Pacific, 30⅞ to 30⅜; C. C., & I. C., 31⅛ to 30⅞. In late dealings there was a slight recovery in some instances from the lowest point of the day, and the market closed dull and steady.

Sterling, 108⅞.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	122⅛	Coupons '67	121⅛
5-20s of '62	116⅝	Coupons, '68	120
Coupons, '64	116⅝	10-40s	114⅜
Coupons, '65	118⅛	Currency 6s	116⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	119⅛	New 5s	115⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	81	North Carolinas, old	28½
Tennessees, new	80⅝	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	99⅝	St Paul pfd	72½
Western Union	85⅝	Wabash	68⅞
Quicksilver	40⅛	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	80	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67⅛	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex.	70⅛	Chicago & Alton	110
Pacific Mail	45⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	112
New York Central	100⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	41⅞
Erie	63⅞	C., C. & C	88⅛
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q	108
Harlem	130⅛	Lake Shore	90⅝
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	30⅛
Michigan Central	103	Illinois Central	114
Pittsburgh	87	Union Pacific	30⅜
Northwestern	75	Union Pacific bonds	86⅜
Northwestern pfd	84	Central Pacific bonds	102⅛
Rock Island	107⅞	Del, Lack. & Western	103⅛
N. J. Central	105⅞	Hartford & Erie	2
St. Paul	54⅝		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 23—5 p. m.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in open market is 1 per cent below the Bank of England rate.

Consols for money, 93⅝; account, 94; 5-20s, '65, 91⅞; do '67, 90⅛; 10-40s, 88⅞; new 5s, 89⅛; Erie, 49.

FRANKFORT, May 23.—5-20s of '62, 95⅛.

PARIS, May 23.—Rentes, 54f 80c.

LIVERPOOL, May 23.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛@9⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 7,000; speculation and export, 3,000. Sales of the week, 76,000 bales; export, 7,000 bales; speculation, 5,000 bales; stock, 752,000 bales; American, 357,000 bales; receipts, 78,000 bales; American, 36,000 bales; actual export, 9,000 bales; stock afloat, 634,000 bales; American, 215,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat, average quality, 12s@12s 2d; club do, 12s 5d; red Western spring, 11s 2d@12s 3d. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d. Mess pork, 65s. Cheese, 67s 6d. Cumberlands, 38s.

The receipts of wheat for the past three days, 8,000 qrs, of which 3,000 qrs are American. Receipts of corn, 8,000 qrs; American, 4,000 qrs.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, May 23.—BEEVES—Yesterday the market opened with a good attendance of local dealers and butchers, and the market ruled active, 1,200 head having been disposed of. Buyers demanded and obtained a reduction in prices of from ⅛@¼c per lb from the ruling prices of last week. To-day there was an increased attendance of local and River County buyers, to whom the trade was mostly confined. There was a good representation from the East generally. Few New York dealers have arrived yet. The market was moderately active, and no difference in price was manifest. A fair amount of sales was effected, the market closing steady. The receipts this week, beginning Monday, are 358 car-loads, somewhat in excess of last week, including 50 cars of Texas. The average quality is better than last week, including several fine herds of extras.

WORKING OXEN—Receipts light and demand moderate.

MILCH COWS—Receipts this week very limited, and demand moderate. Prices range from $45.00@60.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—This branch of trade rules very dull. The receipts for the week beginning Monday were only 21 car loads, and of a fair average quality. Among the receipts are several cars of Texas. A few lambs have been received. There is no demand, for New York and Eastern buyers refuse to buy at present prices. We quote shorn State and Western at 5@6⅛c; unshorn at 6@7⅛c.

HORSES—The demand for all styles is good, and prices remain at about as last week.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 23.—BEEVES—To-day, 27 cars, or 450 head, making 3,240 for four days, against 3,770 the same time last week. There was not so much depression, but a dull trade, at 11@12¾c for medium to prime native steers, and 10⅛@11c for fair to good Texans. Sales include 14 cars stillers, 6¾ cwt, 11c; 4 cars Illinois steers, 6⅛ cwt, 11⅛@12c; 3 cars Texans, 6⅛ cwt, 11c; 1 car do, 6 cwt, 10⅛c; and 3 cars Missouri cattle, 7⅛ cwt, 11⅛@12⅛c.

Dressed beef was a little more active, at 7⅛@9⅛c for poor to good Texan, and 9⅛@11c for common to choice native.

SHEEP—Today, 1,820 head, making 7,630 for four days against 11,620 the same time last week. The market was quiet and unchanged at 5⅛@6⅛c for common to extra sheared sheep, with two car-loads of rather coarse unshorn Illinois sheep, 98 lbs at 7⅛c. Sales include: 5 cars prime and extra sheared Ohio sheep, 91 to 100 lbs at 6⅛@6⅛c, and 1 car good 88 lbs at $6.31⅛ per 100 lbs.

Mutton ranged at 8@12c with a moderate demand.

HOGS—To-day, 16 cars or 2,040 head making 19,900 for four days, against 20,400 the same time last week. No live hogs on sale, but wanted at 5⅛@5⅛c. Dressed hogs are firmer and closed at 6⅞@7⅛c.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 23.—Crude petroleum firmer, and tending upward, at $2.35@2.37⅛. Refined firmer; tending higher at 16c free on board for export.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 23.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 19⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour a shade easier, but with moderate inquiry; receipts, 16,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.85@6.35; common to good extra, $6.85@7.30; good to choice, $7.35@8.50; white wheat extra, $8.65@10.50; Ohio extra, $7.00@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.50. Rye flour steady at $4.75@6.00. Corn meal scarce and advancing; caloric, $3.40. Wheat in fair demand and higher; receipts, 50,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.35; No. 3 spring, $1.52@1.55; No. 2 Chicago do, $1.59@1.61; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.65@1.65⅛; do Northwestern, $1.64; Duluth, $1.68. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn in light supply and a shade firmer; receipts, 70,000 bu; inferior new spring, 62c; good to choice, 63@64c; choice yellow Western, 64⅛@65c; old mixed Western, 67@67⅛c. Oats firmer; receipts, 38,000 bu; new mixed Western, 51@52⅛c; white Western, 57@57⅛c.

EGGS—Firmer; Western, 17@17⅛c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong. Sugar dull and nominal. Molasses quiet. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Strong; crude, 9@9⅛c; refined, 19⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 47c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steadier; new mess, $16.75; old mess, $16.25. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles lower; short clear, 9@9⅛c; long clear, 8 13-16c. Lard steady; steam, 9 1-16c; kettle, 9⅛c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Firmer; Western, 96c; State, 95⅛c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 23.—FREIGHTS—10⅛c on corn to New York; 50c lower on Staves and lumber.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Milwaukee club, $1.45@1.46. Corn quiet and steady; sales 25,000 bu No. 2 at 46c; sample at 45c. Other grains neglected.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but lower; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.75; do Michigan, $1.77; amber Michigan, $1.27 spot; $1.67⅛ seller June; No. 1 red, $1.72; No. 2 do, $1.66⅛ spot. Corn quiet; high mixed, 45⅛c spot; 47⅛c seller August; low mixed, 45c; no grade, 44⅛c. Oats unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 red, $1.70; No. 2, $1.65. Corn steady at 49@50c. Rye quiet at 82c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firmer, with better demand. Mess pork nominally $16.00, with light offerings. Lard quiet, and generally held above quotations for regular brands; steam, 8⅛c; kettle, 9c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 6⅛c; clear rib, 8⅛c; clear, 8⅞, generally held ⅛@⅛c higher. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 7⅛c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9⅛c.

WHISKY—Steady at 89c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, drooping; soft No. 2 spring, $1.35; No. 2 red winter, $1.78@180; No. 3 $1.60@1.62. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 37⅛@38c in elevator. Oats slow and easier; No. 2 33⅛@34c on track 35@35⅛c; in elevator; 33⅛c June. Barley no market. Rye dull; 68@69c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $16.75@17.00. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon dull, nominal. Lard dull; country kettle, 7⅛c; refined, 9c.

WHISKY—Steady at 90c.

CATTLE—In better demand; fat lots, $4.00@5.25; inferior and common, $2.25@3.75.

HOGS—Lower; most sales at $4.60@4.65.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.34; No. 2, $1.28⅛. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 30⅛c. Corn held firm; no demand; No. 2, 41c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 70c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2, 82c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7c; to Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 122,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 101,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand for best grades; prices unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; red, $1.93@1.95; amber, $2.00; white, $2.05@2.10. Rye dull, at 90@91c. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 64@64⅛c; mixed Western, 64c. Oats dull; white Western, 48@49c; mixed, 46⅛@47c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; declining tendency.

WHISKY—Held firmly at 94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in good demand and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western, 63⅛c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 48@50c; white, 51@52c. Rye dull at 85@95c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Good to choice, 26@27c.

WHISKY—Scarce and firm at 94⅛@95c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.65. Corn lower; low mixed, 53c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and nominal. Corn quiet at 53@54c. Oats dull at 44@45c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat active and higher; extra, $1.96; No. 1, $1.86⅛@1.87; amber, $1.72. Corn dull and a shade lower at 46⅛@47c. Oats steady at 41⅛c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 23.—PASSED UP—Props Annie Young, Canada, Mary Robertson, Hacket and barges, Burlington, Tempest and barges, Evergreen City and barges, Prindiville and barges, Buffalo and barges, Bell Cross and barges; bark Red, White, and Blue; schrs James Bentley, City of Painesville, Monitor, S. F. Gale, Adirondac, S. A. Wood, Evaline, Ahira Cobb, James Garrett.

PASSED DOWN—Props Shickluna, Yosemite, Mary Pringle and barges, Concord and barges, Cuba; barks Sardinia, Constitution; brig Standart; schrs Thomas Parsons, Monterey, Senator Blood, F. M. Knapp, E. R. Rutherford, Preston, Kate Kelley, Correspondent, John Magee, Cortez, Empire State.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., May 23.—PASSED DOWN—Props Winslow, Cuba, Arabia, Gordon Campbell, William Tweed; schrs Golden Rule, O. M. Bond, Ely L. Hanna, Yankee, Edward Blake, Trinidad, Gains, D. S. Austin.

PASSED UP—Props St. Louis, Merchant, Sanilac, Trader, Brooklyn; bark Red, White and Blue; schrs C. P. Williams, S. H. Foster, Penfield, T. Martin.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., May 23.—No arrival or departure by the river to-day. The Leviathan, loaded with lumber for Henry, the Col. Taylor, with lumber, shingles, and lath for Montezuma, and the American Star, with lumber for Florence, passed out of the canal. A steamer is expected up to tow them down the river on Monday. The river has risen nearly two feet within the last twenty-four hours in consequence of the heavy shower last evening, and is still rising.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., May 23.—ARRIVED—North Star, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; J. Harrington, Willow Springs, 61⅛ tons ice; Elizabeth, Lockport, 216,000 lbs meat; Cayuga, Lockport, 4,000 bu corn; and several boats laden with stone.

CLEARED—Harriet, Seneca, 88,825 ft lumber, 650 lath; Excelsior, Morris, 69,756 ft lumber, 11,100 lath; Phœnix, Lockport, 85,008 ft lumber.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hoffmann's Hop Pills

Have been used in thousands of the worst cases of fever and ague, intermittent fever, and dumb-ague, with astonishing success. They are offered to the public, with full confidence in their merit. They do not contain poisonous or injurious properties, and can be taken by adult and child with perfect safety. They are sugar-coated and for sale by Druggists at 50 cents per box, or sent by mail prepaid. McLain's Candied Castor Oil is a delicious syrup of the castor bean, a harmless and reliable cathartic medicine. Also are McLain's Vermifuge Bonbons, delightful worm candies. Children are delighted with them. Price for either 25 cents. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Sole Agents, Chicago.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

KID GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,

Offer the following Extraordinary Bargains in

KID GLOVES.

3,000 pairs Genuine PARIS KID GLOVES, heretofore sold at $1.75 a pair, in full line of shades and sizes, at $1 a pair; the greatest bargain ever offered in Gloves.

All sizes and shades in Alexandre's and other popular best makes.

Agents for Herz's Seamless Kid Gloves, the best imported, in which we have a full line of styles and sizes in the choicest and newest shades.

Ladies will find our Kid Glove Department unsurpassed in variety and assortment, and much the largest on the West Side.

HOSIERY

DEPARTMENT.

Full lines of Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Cotton, Lisle Thread, Balbriggan, and Silk Hosiery at low prices.

Gauze, Summer Merino, and Silk Underwear, in Ladies', Gents', and Children's sizes.

Full assortment Gents' Furnishing Goods.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PUBLIC SALE

Of a Valuable Flour Mill and Other Property, Both Real and Personal, to Close a Copartnership.

In consequence of the death of Thos. A. Throp, of the late firm of Thos. A. Throp & Co., the undersigned will sell, to close the copartnership, all the real and personal property owned by said firm, on SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1873, on the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., situate in the flourishing town of Troy, Madison County, Illinois, 17 miles from St. Louis, on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, consisting of a first-class brick flour-mill, with a capacity of 300 barrels per day, situate in one of the best wheat-growing counties in the State—plenty of water, houses, cooper-shops, stave-sheds and stables, together with about five acres of land. Also, a large quantity of personal property, consisting of horses, wagons, harness, &c.

Terms of payment: One-third cash; balance to suit purchasers, with 8 per cent interest.

Farmers and merchants will do well to attend this sale, as the same is made to wind up and settle partnership.

MARY M. THROP,
SAMUEL J. THROP,
Executors of the estate of Thomas A. Throp, deceased.
JOHN CARNEY,
Surviving partner of the firm of T. A. Throp & Co.

PROPOSALS.

To Builders and Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 26th day of May, 1873, at 1:30 p. m., by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for any portion or all of the material now contained in the buildings and fences on the Reform School grounds at Hyde Park (with the exception of the dwelling-house on the northwest corner of Forty-third-st. and Hyde Park-av.), consisting of bricks, joists, lumber, windows, doors, green-houses, glass, fencing, posts, etc.

The buildings to be taken down and the material removed within thirty days after the contract for the sale thereof is executed.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals (for the various kinds of material named)," and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to The Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

GEORGE M. BOGUE,
CARTER H. HARRISON,
H. M. SINGER,
THOS. LONERGAN,
JOHN H. CLOUGH,
Committee on Finance Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

LADIES' GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

We invite attention to the very attractive line of goods we have now on exhibition in our Shawl and Suit Department, and to our superior facilities for the prompt production of all classes of Ladies' Outer Garments, in the most stylish and artistic manner.

Elegant Llama Lace Sacques and Points, both Black and White; Camel's Hair Shawls, Algerine Shawls, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits, Plain and Embroidered White Lawn Suits, Embroidered Linen and Batiste Redingotes, Braided and Emb. Camel's Hair Redingotes, Rich Black Silk Suits, Spring Silk Suits, Mohair Camlet and Pongee Suits, Emb. Camel's Hair Jackets, Cashmere and Drap de Ete Dolmans; Jackets, Mantillas, Shawlettes, and Redingotes, in a great variety of choice materials, elegant and chaste in design, and at lowest rates for equal value.

106, 108, 110 STATE-ST.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL & ARTISTIC Metal Work,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary, Drinking Fountains, Aquariums, Deer, Dogs, Lions, Emblematic Signs, Copper Weather Vanes, Stable Fittings, Crestings, Iron Furniture, Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

Agents for the French Patent

BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.

HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

FOR SALE.

12,000,000 ACRES!

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest land in market for sale by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

In the great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards, on five and ten years' credit at 6 per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and healthful climate, fertile soil, an abundance of good water.

THE BEST MARKET IN THE WEST! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres!

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES!

FREE HOMES FOR ALL! Millions of acres of choice Government lands open for entry under the Homestead law, near this great railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of railroad land.

Sectional Maps, showing the land; also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet with new maps mailed free everywhere. Address

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, 11 p. m.

For Green Bay, Menominee, Oconto, and intermediate ports, tri-weekly, 7 p. m.

FOR GREEN BAY & ESCANABA.

The Propeller MENOMINEE will leave for Green Bay and intermediate ports, connecting at Escanaba with Peninsula Railway for Negaunee, Ishpeming, &c., SATURDAY NOON, May 24th, inst.

Send freight to Goodrich's Dock, foot of Michigan-av.

T. G. BUTLIN, Superintendent.

HOTELS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

will open June 1, for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, N. Y. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

THE "PROVIDENCE" CLOTHES WRINGER

Has the Moulton Roll, Metal Journal Castings, Adjustable Curved Clamp, Double Spiral Gear. Look at it before buying an inferior article. S. H. & E. Y. MOORE, 68 Lake-st.

SHIPPING TAGS.

TAGS DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS.

Over 200 millions have been used within the past 10 years, without complaint of loss by the tag becoming detached. All Express Companies use them.

Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD **SCALES** OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 135 LaSalle-st., having dissolved by mutual consent, the business of said firm will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of WM. M. WHITNEY & CO., at 135 LaSalle-st., northeast corner of Madison.

PLANTS.

POOL'S GARDEN,

97 Oakley-st., Chicago.

Plants at Ruinous Rates.

DIME PLANTS BY THOUSANDS.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 23.

The local money market continues reasonably easy, and no changes of importance have taken place for several days.

New York exchange was firmer to-day, with sales between banks at par.

The movement of currency in any direction to or from this city is light.

HAS THE TREASURY THE AMOUNT OF COIN IT CLAIMS?

In connection with rumors of the organization of a clique in New York to get control of and advance the price of cash gold in New York, it is intimated in some quarters that there is nothing like the amount of actual coin in the United States Treasury that is reported in the debt statements from month to month. Notwithstanding that the raising of this question now may be done in the interest of the bulls, there is undoubtedly some foundation for it. It will be remembered that about a year ago Treasurer Spinner's account of the transactions of the first Syndicate with the Treasury showed that a very large amount of 1862s which had been "redeemed" by exchanging new 5 per cents for them were *counted as coin*, and were included in the coin balance reported in the monthly debt statements during the whole of the process of exchanging bonds by the Syndicate. A correspondent of a New York paper also alleges that while the New York Sub-Treasury reported a coin balance of $43,000,000 on May 1, $6,000,000 of it was known to be "Treasury paper," thus reducing the actual coin in the Sub-Treasury at New Pork to $37,000,000. But the debt statement for May 1 reported the coin balance of the Treasury at $77,000,000, and the very pertinent query is naturally suggested, If the Sub-Treasury in New York only held $37,000,000, is it possible that all the other Sub-Treasuries of the United States could have held so large an amount as $40,000,000 of actual coin? The reports of the Bureau of Statistics show that at least two-thirds of all the dutiable goods imported into the United States are entered at the port of New York, and the duties—which are the only source of coin revenue—are paid there. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that two-thirds of the average coin balance of the Treasury would be found in the New York Sub-Treasury. It cannot be denied that the crooked ways of the Treasury, as developed in connection with the two Syndicates, have created a good deal of reasonable doubt about the exactness of the Treasury statements of the amount of coin on hand.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOST COLLATERALS.

The question as to whether a bank is responsible to a borrower of money for the collaterals he may have deposited as security for the loan has been discussed at considerable length in several financial papers in various parts of the country. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, usually a good authority on such topics, holds that the bank is *not* responsible. And for the reason that "a pledge of collaterals is for the mutual benefit of both parties, and the pawnee, or custodian, is simply bound to use ordinary diligence in the care of the thing pledged. If he fails in this he is liable, but only liable where such a failure can be shown. The loss is not even presumptive evidence of a want of due care; it is, like any other loss, subject to the laws of testimony." To this, however, the Philadelphia *Ledger* adds: "Whether this principle of non-responsibility applies in cases where boxes with valuable contents have been received on deposit by banks and other like places of supposed safety, and lost, is a question that admits of some dispute. The courts generally insist that it does, while jurors, by their verdicts, hold the opposite. The box business is not 'mutually' beneficial as a legitimate banking transaction, and, so far as the National Banks are concerned, to hold these boxes, with or without pay, is in direct violation of the directions of the Comptroller of the Currency. The theory assumed, that the banks accept the boxes without consideration, and, therefore, in equity ought not to be held responsible, is not entirely conceded. There may be no stipulated rent for the service, but consideration is nearly always implied. The depositor's account, more or less valuable to the bank, almost invariably follows the box; or its owner, being a prominent man in the neighborhood, scatters wide the bank's bills (the latter a service more valuable formerly than now); or he may be a large customer, or in many ways a valued friend to the bank, thus rendering consideration as decided as if made directly in money."

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116⅛	116½
5-20s of '64	116¼	116⅝
5-20s of '65	117⅜	118
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	118⅞	119⅛
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	121¼	121⅝
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	119¼	119⅝
10-40s	114¼	114⅝
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114¼	115
Gold (full weight)	117⅞	118¼
Gold Coupons	117⅞	118¼
Eastern Exchange (counter rates)	1-10 dis.	1-10 prem.
Gold Exchange	....	117⅜
Sterling Exchange	....	109¼@110¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	....	95@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, May 23:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Madison, near n w corner of Curtis st, s f, Lot 26 and und ½ of w 5 ft of Lot 27, dated May 17; consideration, $12,000.

Lots 54 to 59 and 67 to 69 and 74 to 76, in Block 64, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated May 8; consideration, $10,000.

Banwens st, n of and near Elk st, w f, Lot 40, with buildings, dated May 21; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 21, in Block 9, of s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated May 22; consideration, $1,500.

Rebecca st, bet Paulina st and Ashland av, s f, Lots 34 and 35, dated May 25, 1871; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 86, in Hull's Subdivision of 9¼ acres, in e ½, s w ¼ Sec 4, 39, 14, dated April 23; consideration, $1,200.

Cayuga st, bet Auburn and Halsted sts, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated April 10; consideration, $900.

Lot 23 of Block 1, of Page's Blocks 15 and 18, of w ½ Sec 5, 39, 14, dated April 1, 1872; consideration, $900.

Wallace st, s e corner of Twenty-fifth st, w ½ of entire Block, dated May 7; consideration, $10,000.

West Twenty-second st, 100 ft w of Hoyne st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated April 30; consideration, $1,200.

Lake av, 59¼ ft, n of Thirty-ninth st, e f, 36¾x137 ft, dated May 21; consideration, $5,540.

Flournoy st, s w corner of Campbell av, n f, Lots 1 to 6, dated March 4; consideration, $8,000.

N ½ of Lot 15, in Block 2, Myrick's Second Addition, dated May 22; consideration, $5,000.

Burnside st, near n w corner of Thirty-ninth st, e f, 26x104 ft, dated May 21; consideration, $3,900.

Burnside st, near n w corner of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 25x104 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $3,400.

Butterfield st, near n w cor of Thirty-ninth st, e f, 50x97 ft, dated April 29; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 78, in n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 13, 39, 13, dated May 12; consideration, $1,000.

Prairie av, n e cor of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 198x124 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $8,588.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lincoln av, 382 ft n w of George st, n e f, 48x125 ft, dated May 21; consideration, $1,200.

East ½ Lot 1 Lots 5 and 6 of Block 15, &c., in Pine Grove, dated May 1; consideration, $2,350.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Cottage Grove av, near Forty-third st, 39x180 ft, dated April 29; consideration, $3,060.

Wabash av, s of and near Fifty-sixth st, 50 ft, dated May 16; consideration, $2,500.

Lots 17 and 18, in Block 12, in Adam Smith's Subdivision in s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated May 22; consideration, $700.

Lot 16, in Block 3, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated May 10; consideration, $700.

N 25 ft of Lot 17, in Johnson's s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ of Sec 3, 38, 14, dated May 23; consideration, $3,600.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 10 and 11, in Block 1, in Blanchard's s ½ s w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 3, 39, 13, dated March 1; consideration, $1,800.

Lots 5 to 10, in Block 4, and Lots 5 to 7, in Block 9, town of Schleswig, dated April 25; consideration, $8,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 23.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	7,211	6,900	5,276	2,726
Wheat, bu	49,305	6,800	25,479	17,094
Corn, bu	69,825	239,325	101,070	230,777
Oats, bu	67,260	115,650	59,079	22,128
Rye, bu	2,615	4,190	17,195	7,336
Barley, bu	1,850	4,900	475	4,876
Grass seed, lbs	36,290	9,440	56,360	24,464
Flax seed, lbs	800	....	42,000	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	....	....	12,574
Cured meats, lbs	321,170	45,710	526,626	85,660
Beef, brls	....	....	135	2
Pork, brls	575	840	80	250
Lard, lbs	4,720	8,320	25,000	153,256
Tallow, lbs	26,920	11,910	56,700	....
Butter, lbs	36,453	76,575	40,290	55,580
Dressed hogs, No	....	....	....	....
Live hogs, No	11,774	14,374	7,880	11,510
Cattle, No	3,817	3,108	3,247	2,653
Sheep, No	1,200	496	....	....
Hides, lbs	103,199	116,410	60,110	107,558
Highwines, brls	57	202	275	260
Wool, lbs	29,655	37,640	48,665	9,550
Potatoes, bu	3,350	3,680	5,279	682
Lumber, m ft	5,259	5,665	2,503	1,278
Shingles, m	9,000	3,180	1,584	3,351
Lath, m	313	1,077	137	221
Salt, brls	202	....	2,218	1,171

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,133 bu corn; 3,408 bu oats; 330 bu rye; 2,176 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 98 cars wheat; 228 cars corn; 116 cars oats; 3 cars rye. Total (445 cars), 195,000 bu.

It would be a very good thing to shut off the click of the telegraph instruments on 'Change while the market despatches from other points are being read. No one is allowed to talk, but the instruments keep up a noise in each of the four corners of the room that prevents many from hearing a word.

It was rumored this morning that a break had occurred on the Erie Canal, which may take a week to repair. This caused quite a set-back in shipping operations for awhile, which was scarcely recovered from at the close of 'Change, and aided other influences in making the markets dull.

Reports received this morning state that it was raining last night nearly all along the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and over a large part of Ohio, the storm being one of the most severe of the very severe ones that have visited the Northwest this season. It tore up fences, and flooded much of the land so badly that some plows that were in use yesterday and left in the fields, were under water to-day. This is especially bad on corn.

A great many cases were voluntarily cited to-day in corroboration of our statements this morning in regard to false quotations of prices of produce. It is not necessary to name them, as our object is only to call attention to the evil in the hope that it will be corrected. Every part of the commercial world is tinged with swindle in some form or another. Some doctor barley with brimstone, others make "patent coffee," and still others manufacture bogus tea, or imitation oysters. The American *Grocer* has recently done a good work in exposing wholesale swindles in canned goods (?); where a single oyster or half a dozen strawberries does duty for a pound, while "green peas" are raised from those that have been dried. All these things are swindles, and ought to be denounced as such, not only in general terms, but in specific language that points to the swindler as Nathan did to David—"Thou art the man." So, too, the commission man who sells at one price and reports a lower price to his principal, is a swindler, though a part of his ill-gotten gains be donated to the church, and ought to be made to attend divine service in the Penitentiary.

It is really a wonder that honest traders have not long since taken concerted action to clear their respective lines of business of the swindlers, who really rob the honest trader as well as the public. The dishonest commission man can always afford to underbid his conscientious rival, in the matter of percentage charged for services, and hence not seldom gets the bulk of the trade, out of which he grows rich, while the other can scarcely pay office rent. We note incidentally that one way in which these sharks may be foiled is for honest dealers to take pains to post the public prints in regard to the real selling prices of goods that are good, both in condition and quantity.

The Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, from Point of Rocks to Washington, is now open, and is expected to give rates to Washington the same as to Baltimore, which will be a reduction of some 8c per 100 lbs.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally quiet to-day, with a downward tendency in prices, especially of grain. The severe storm of last night was followed by sunny skies this morning, which again induced many to think, after Agag, that "the bitterness of death is past." This did not so much bring out more sellers as it reduced the number of buyers, especially as the shipping movement was dull owing to other causes.

No changes were reported in the dry goods market, a moderate amount of trading being done at the prices current earlier in the week. In the grocery market business continues slack, with prices generally easy, coffees being the only article showing positive strength. The different grades advanced a ⅛c to-day. Sugars were again weak and unsettled—notwithstanding there is a steadily good demand for them—and a further reduction of an ⅛c, both in refined and in raw grades, is noted. The only other change reported was a ¼c decline in Proctor & Gamble's German mottled soap. Cheese was quiet. Coal met with a light demand at $10.00 for Lackawanna and Erie; at $9.50 for Blossburg; and at $6.00 for Wilmington. Prices of fish were unchanged, though for cod, mackerel, and whitefish they were rather more firmly held. Dried fruits remain quiet and easy. Currants and figs were a trifle lower. No new features were developed in the hay, pig-iron, tobacco, and leather markets. Hides were firmer. The oil trade was fair at about former rates, a slight decline in turpentine being the only noticeable change.

The lumber trade at both the yards and the docks continues active, and the market is tolerably steady for all grades. The receipts by lake are barely sufficient to supply the demand, and common lumber is firm at the prices ruling. Choice grades are also firm. Metals and tinners' stock are dull and unchanged. The demand for nails is active at $5.12½ rates. There was no change in the iron trade; business is not brisk though fair for the season; the quotations remain the same. Building materials are dull. Fair, steady weather would perhaps produce a better trade, but at present the demand is light. Prices are unchanged. The inquiry for wool is still from Western mills, and the given quotations are for old; new is from 3@5c lower. Seeds were in moderate request, the trading being principally in millet and Hungarian, prices for which, owing to large offerings, are weak, and millet is quotably lower. Apples were more plenty and lower, while oranges and lemons remain firm. Strawberries are coming in slowly. Poultry was plenty and lower. Eggs also ruled weak at 11@12c.

Highwines were more active, and ½c higher, under a good demand, which was due to light stocks here and an advance in New York. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 90½c per gallon, and the market closed strong at 90½c bid and 91c asked.

Lake freights were dull and firm. There are very few vessels here, and few wanted. Carriers asked the same as yesterday: 6c for corn, 6½c for wheat, and 4½c for oats, by sail to Buffalo. Corn to Boston and Portland quoted at 25@26c on through rate. A total of two charters was reported (besides one from Milwaukee), which will carry out from this port 27,000 bu wheat and 30,000 bu corn.

Provisions were again moderately active for the season, but weak, offerings being larger than the demand, especially on mess pork, which declined 25c per brl. Lard was dull and 10c per 100 lbs lower; and meats were more active at a decline of ⅛c per lb; though live hogs were reported firmer. The business all round was principally in changing over, by parties who want to keep in the trade without carrying the property. We note that Cincinnati was quoted strong, and New York firmer at the close. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $15.50; do seller June, $15.50@15.55; do seller July, $15.85@15.90; do seller August, $16.00@16.25; lard, cash or seller May, $8.40; do seller June, $8.40@8.45; do seller July, $8.65@8.70; summer lard, $7.87½@8.00; do without package, $7.50. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@11½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6@6⅛c for shoulders; 8@8⅛c for short ribs; and 8¼@8⅜c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅛@6⅜c. English meats, 8¼@8⅜c for short ribs; 8½@8⅝c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 9¾c for clear ribs; 10c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7⅝@8c; grease quotable at 5½@6⅜c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork seller June at $15.50; 500 brls do at $15.40; 500 brls do seller July at $16.15, and 750 brls do at $16.05, both last evening; 1,000 brls do at $15.90; 1,000 brls do at $15.85; 1,000 brls do at $15.80; 500 brls do seller August at $16.25; 500 brls do at $16.00; 250 tcs lard seller June at $8.40; 750 tcs do seller July (last evening) at $8.75; 150 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 11c; 200,000 lbs shoulders at 6c; 50,000 lbs do seller June at 6⅛c; 200,000 lbs short ribs at 8⅛c; 100,000 lbs do at 8c; 100,000 lbs do seller July at 8⅛c.

Flour was quiet and unchanged. There was little demand, either for shipment or on local account, but holders insisted on former prices, notwithstanding the weakness in wheat. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras on private terms; 300 brls spring extras (Lockport Hydraulic) at $7.50; 100 brls do at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.12½; 150 brls do at $5.50; 50 brls do at $5.25; 200 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring superfines (Royal Gem) at $5.00; 100 brls rye flour at $4.35. Total, 1,300 brls. Also 30 tons bran at $9.50 at mill; and 50 tons do at $9.00 on track. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.50	@11.00
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.25	@ 7.50
Low to medium	5.00	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.15	@ 4.40
Bran	9.00	@ 9.75

Wheat was rather quiet, and 1@1½c lower, being weak early, and firmer toward the close. Liverpool was quoted lower, and the receipts at Milwaukee were reported to be 121,000 bu; while the break in the Erie Canal, and the lack of freight room here, tended to keep shippers out of the market, thus materially reducing the number of buyers. Nevertheless, cash wheat continued to command a premium of 2@2½c on the price for next month's delivery, though most of the May shorts must be filled by this time. The reason for this is that there was almost no cash wheat offering of the speculative grade, but the lower grades were very weak. The feeling in wheat is heavy, as the impression is gaining ground daily that there will be an abundant wheat crop, however it may be with corn. Seller June opened at $1.26½, declined to $1.26¼, and advanced to $1.26¾, fell off ⅛c, and rose to $1.27½, closing at $1.27½. Seller the month sold at $1.28½@1.29, and seller July at $1.25⅛@1.26¼, both closing at the outside. Seller August was nominal at $1.20, and seller the year do at $1.13½@1.14. Cash No. 2 spring closed nominal at $1.29@1.29¼, and No. 1 spring at $1.36@1.36½. No. 3 spring was slow sale at anything over $1.18½, and rejected do was dull at $1.00. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.36½; 4,200 bu do at $1.36; 30,000 bu No. 2 spring (Minnesota) at $1.30; 3,600 bu do (hard) at $1.29½; 68,800 bu do at $1.29; 5,000 bu do at $1.28⅞; 10,000 bu do at $1.28¾; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring (favorite house) at $1.19; 2,000 bu do at $1.18½; 5,600 bu do at $1.18; 800 bu rejected do at $1.00; 400 bu by sample at $1.40; 1,200 bu do at $1.38; 400 bu do at $1.33. Total, 186,600 bu.

Corn was less active, and ⅜@½c lower than on 'Change yesterday, but was generally strong at the decline, which was partially due to the less favorable advices from the East and from Europe, with the prospect of larger receipts here. The terrible storm of last night, following a wet season, would probably have caused an advance in spite of the above facts, but for the firmer tone in lake freights, the scarcity of vessels, and the break in the Erie Canal, which discouraged shippers from operating to any great extent. The principal feature of the market to-day was the widening discrimination in favor of options for delivery after June due to offerings for this month and next, which were more numerous than wanted by buyers. This fact was partly owing to the difficulty of carrying corn, many capitalists not caring to lend money on it, and partly to a desire to avoid the risk of bad condition which many fear, should the damp atmosphere continue into hot weather. Seller June opened at 38⅜c, declined to 38⅛c, and advanced to 38⅜c at the close. Seller July sold at 41⅞@42⅛c, and seller August at 44@44⅜c, both closing at the outside. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, closed at 38c, and strictly fresh receipts of do at 38⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 16,800 bu No. 2 at 38⅝c; 6,000 bu do at 38⅝c; 85,000 bu do at 38c; 40,000 bu do at 37⅞c; 20,000 bu do at 37⅞c; 24,000 bu rejected at 36c. Total, 191,800 bu.

Oats were quiet, and averaged ⅜c lower, but were firm at the decline, which was principally due to the large receipts, though they were less than the 95,580 bu of yesterday. The weakness was greatest on next month's deliveries, which opened (seller June) at 32c, declined to 31⅝c, and closed firmer at 33⅛c. Seller July sold at 33¼@33⅝c, closing at 31½c. Regular No. 2 closed at 31⅝c, and strictly fresh receipts of do at 31⅝@31⅞c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu at 31⅝c; 1,200 bu at 31⅝c; 4,200 bu at 31½c; 15,000 bu regular at 31⅝c; 15,000 bu do at 31½c; 3,600 bu rejected at 29c; 3,600 bu do at 28⅞c; 1,200 bu do at 28⅝c; 1,200 bu do at 28½c; 600 bu by sample at 39c; 400 bu do at 38c; 1,200 bu do at 36c. Total, 49,000 bu.

Rye was inactive on graded lots. One or two cars of No. 2 were wanted for shipment, but 69c was the best bid, while 70c was asked. Sales were limited to 400 bu by sample at 72c, and 400 bu do at 71c.

Barley was dull and nominally unchanged, the demand being about over for this season. We quote the market at 70@80c for No. 2; 64@66c for No. 3, and 45@50c for rejected,—the inside in the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside in the Armour, Dole & Co., and Central Elevators. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 3 at 65c; 1,600 bu rejected at 50c, both in city; 200 bu, by sample, at $1.05; 400 bu do at 80c; 200 bu do at 65c. Total, 2,800 bu.

EXTRACTS.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

Our active export trade in breadstuffs for the current season is fast drawing to a close. Already we have dispatched to the United Kingdom, for the harvest year of 1872-'73, a fleet of 320 vessels, with cargoes valued at $16,760,000, more than double the quantity ever before exported in a corresponding period. There are several vessels yet on the Liverpool berth, and it is possible that a dozen or more ships may still be dispatched prior to the close of the season, July 1. It is difficult to state with exactness the stock of wheat yet remaining in the State, or the surplus that may be made available for export; possibly 50,000 tons of flour and wheat are yet inland, held for the present awaiting the result of the growing crop, which is now the all-absorbing theme upon 'Change. The question is one of vital importance to the shipping and commercial interests of the Pacific slope. It is yet too early to speak with definiteness upon the subject. The cool weather continuing is encouraging to farmers, and the prospect of a crop are no more discouraging to-day than they were a fortnight since, or at the date of our last issue, when our probable wheat surplus for 1873-74 was placed at 300,000 tons.

The St. Louis *Globe* says:

The West is full of good and cheap corn which cannot be marketed at remunerative prices for cultivation, whilst if fed to hogs, and they kept at home until fatted, would so improve them that their values would be generally enhanced and appreciated. We are aware that sound policy, and the true interests of farmers, dictate that they should forward to market the produce of their lands as soon after it is ready as it can be prudently and practically done; but this does not imply that everything should be rushed to the front for the sake of early sales, especially hogs, in the spring, which cost so little to keep and grow. Just now they are being driven in and forced to sale in a semi-developed condition, unsatisfactory to the seller, in pecuniary results. The winter cure of hogs is rapidly passing off. The country is short of supplies—it has on hand nothing more than it requires for its usual and strictly dependent customers, and until it gets up another stock, it should not export a dollar's worth. By the farmer holding back, and feeding his stock until late, it will increase their size and corresponding improve their value. The conservative course of holding hogs back, and merely feeding the markets during the spring and summer months, will serve to increase the desire of buyers and accelerate prices, and eventually carry figures to a full if not high point in late summer, when remunerative prices may be obtained by the producer—not only securing a good return for the hogs sold, but placing an opening value on the fall crop, which should be continued at least until December, thereby giving as a compensatory return to the farmer, a portion of the profit, which through the cheapness of hogs last winter, has passed into the hands of packers and speculators the present season.

SUGAR.

The New York *World* prophecies lower prices in sugar. The facts gleamed during a reportorial visit to several leading firms are thus summarized: "It was learned that the present stock of sugar, both here and in Europe, is unprecedentedly large, and that the crop in Cuba and the other producing countries will be largely in excess of previous years; that prices are ruling low at present, and in all probability will be still lower. The United States receives sugar from Cuba, from the various West India Islands, from Brazil, from Manilla, from Java, and other parts of the East Indies—in all amounting to between 550,000 and 575,000 tons, of which about 325,000 tons comes in to New York. About 70 per cent of all this is received from Cuba. A large excess, therefore, in the crop of this island cannot fail to have an appreciable effect on the market. The domestic production of this article, which, previous to the War, was very large, has so far fallen off as scarcely to be considered at all in the general result. Louisiana produces between 2,000 and 3,000 tons, which is more than is produced by all the other States put together. Besides the supply of sugar made from the sugar-cane, there is some 15,000 or 20,000 tons of sugar made from the maple syrup, a little made from sorgo-cane in the Western States, and a small quantity of sugar made from beet-root in California. In round numbers the yearly consumption of sugar from all sources may be estimated at about 720,000 tons.

LATEST.

Wheat was moderately active in the afternoon, declining ⅛c. No. 2 sold at $1.29 cash, and $1.26½@1.27 seller June, closing at the inside, and $1.25½ seller July. Corn was in fair demand at 38⅜@38½c seller June, closing at the inside, and 41⅞@42⅛c for seller July and seller August. Other grain was quiet and unchanged. The only thing reported in provisions was the sale of 250 brls mess pork, seller June, at $15.75.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 23.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request and 2c higher, owing to an advance in highwines; 94 per cent proof is quotable at $1.82@1.87.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were quiet and unchanged. We quote: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.50@2.60; do mediums, $2.40@2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUTTER—Was moving to a fair extent at about former quotations. Strictly choice dairy is scarce and sells quick at 24@27c, while for something "gilt edge" a shade higher prices are obtainable. Common to fair qualities are in fair stock. We repeat our list as follows: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 24@27c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 16@17c.

BAGGING—No changes were developed in this market. Business continues rather slack, and the prevalent feeling is easy. We quote: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BROOM CORN—Was in tolerably fair demand at the annexed prices: No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 3½@4c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Some dealers report an improvement in the demand, though the general trade is light. Lime in barrels is now quoted at $1.10@1.25. Quotations for other materials are unchanged, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $6.50@7.50 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 85c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Hillsdale, $25.00, del.; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; Excelsior pressed, No. 1 and 2, $20.00@30.00 del.; fire clay, per brl, $3.00, or $10.00 per ton. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
36x60 to 40x60	......	45.00

CHEESE—The inquiry for fine goods was reported fair, and such commanded very full prices, but the poorer sorts were neglected and sold irregularly. We make no change in our quotations: New York factory, new, 13@14c; Elgin factory, 13@14c; Ohio factory, new, 11@13c; Western factory, new, 11@13c.

COAL—Blossburg was a trifle lower, but aside from this there was no change in prices, which ruled comparatively steady as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; do prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do buckedor sawed, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The demand from the city dealers is fair, but the offerings are large, and prices are rather weak at 11@12c. Sales include 500 doz at 11c; 2,500 doz at 11½c; 140 cases at 12c.

FEATHERS—Are coming in very slowly, and being in good demand, full prices are readily obtained for good grades. We repeat: Prime to choice live geese at 75@77c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 82@86c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 45@70c; chicken, 8@10c.

FISH—Remain firm, under a continued good demand and light stock, and, in some descriptions, the tendency, at the moment, is to advance. This is notably the case with cod, the supply of which is scant here and at the East. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.87½@7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $7.75@8.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.75@7.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—No material improvement was witnessed in the condition of the fruit market. Trade continues slack, and for most imported varities the feeling is rather weak, in sympathy with New York. Currants are "off" a ¼c, and figs also are a trifle lower. We now quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; Zante currants, 7½@8c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, -18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@5½c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 8½@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 10½@11½c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GROCERIES—The demand for goods coming under this head exhibited little or no improvement, interior merchants, as well as local retailers, continuing to restrict their orders to small parcels just to meet the current requirements of their trade. Thus far the prices have not been seriously affected by the prolonged season of quiet, but, with perhaps the single exception of coffees, there is more or less shading all around. Sugars are more active than any other article in the list, but they are weak nevertheless, and were to-day quoted "off" an ⅛c—both refined and raw grades. Coffees were strong and advanced a ⅛c. It may be a matter of interest to consumers to know that Proctor & Gamble have lowered the price of their German mottled soaps ¼c. Following are our revised quotations:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@33½c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26½@27c; fancy Rio, 24½@25c; choice do, 24½@24⅝c; prime Rio, 24@24½c; good do, 23½@23⅝c; common do, 22½@23c; roasting do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24⅝c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; stearine, full weight, 15@15½c; do short weight, 14@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 6@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11½@12c; A, standard, 10¾@11c; do No. 2, 10½@10⅝c; B, 10½@10½c; extra C, 10½@10½c; C No. 2, 10½@10½c; yellow C, 10⅛@10½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 9½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10½c; fair do, 9½@9⅝c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9⅜@10½c; do prime, 9⅜@9⅝c; do fair, 9@9½c; common, 7½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.31@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are more plenty and lower. Wholesale prices range from $4.00@5.00, and retail at $5.00@6.00. Oranges and lemons remain firm. Strawberries are still in light supply, though the receipts are increasing. Good fruit sells readily. Gooseberries are more plenty and lower. We quote: Apples, good to choice, $4.00@6.00 per brl from store; cranberries, $4.00@12.00 per brl.; Palermo lemons at $7.00@7.50 per box; Messina do at $8.00@9.00; Palermo oranges, $6.00@7.00; Messina do, $8.00@10.00. Pineapples, $1.75@4.50 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@7.00 per bunch. Gooseberries, 12½@18c per quart. Strawberries, 40@65c.

HOPS—Were dull and nominal at 25@45c for common to choice Western.

HAY—Timothy hay of prime quality is in light stock, and prices are stronger. Prairie is plenty, but, under a good local and outside demand, holders are enabled to realize full prices. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie pressed, $12.00@13.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.50; prairie, loose, $14.00@16.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There was nothing resembling activity in the demand for hides, but the continued light receipts induced a firm feeling, and for the more desirable lots holders were asking a ½c advance on prices current early in the week. We now quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 10½c; do heavy, 9½c; part cured, 9@9½c; green calf, 15@15½c; veal kip, 12½@13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 10½c; deacon skins, 40@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade continues moderate, and prices easy for most of the articles mentioned. We quote:

Iron	4 4-10@	4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 8-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¼	@ 7	rates
Russia iron		20@21c	rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	₩ lb
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	₩ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	₩ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	₩ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	₩ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	₩ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	rates

LEATHER—No change was noticeable in the character of the demand or in prices. A steady, fair movement is witnessed at the quotations given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@	43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ₩ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@	1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were dull. On galvanized iron a discount of 20 per cent is now made by dealers. Prices for other articles are without quotable change, though concessions are made now and then in effecting sales. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50; do, 20x28, $30.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 37c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Are active at $5.12½ rates. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.12½ rates; 8d do, $5.37½; 6d do, $5.62½; 4d do, $6.00; 3d do, $6.62½; 3d do, fine, $8.12½; 2d do, $8.37½; clinch, $7.50.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in good demand at the quotations given below: Manilla rope, ₩ lb, 16@17c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ₩ lb, 20@23c; marline, ₩ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 16@17c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, per brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ₩ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—A decline of 1c in turpentine was the only quotable change noted in prices of goods in this line, though there was a firmer feeling in linseed oil, holders anticipating an early advance. Lard continues weak and unsettled, while carbon, whale, sperm, and other descriptions were steady. We quote: Carbon, 19@19½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 87c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot, oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 57@58c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20@21c; naphtha, common, 16@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—English Venetian red was a shade lower, which was the only change noted. Trade was fair at the quotations given below:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.60
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermilion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3¾@4 c

PIG-IRON—Quiet still prevails in this market, and prices were not subjected to any decided change, ruling steady as follows: Scotch (according to brand), $62.00@67.00; Tuscarawas, $61.00; Massillon, $61.00; Lake Superior, $58.00@60.00; Chicago stone coal, $57.00; Missouri stone coal, $57.00@58.00.

POULTRY—The supply of chickens is still more than equal to the demand, and prices rule weak and irregular. Small spring sold at $2.00@2.50, and old at $4.00. Turkeys at 14@15c; ducks at $3.50@3.75. Sales include 3 coops turkeys at 15c; 1 coop at 14c; 30 coops chickens at $4.00; 4 coops at $4.25; 3 coops spring at $2.00@2.50; 14 coops at $2.50; 4 coops ducks at $3.50; 5 coops at $3.75. Pigeons (dressed) sell at 75@80c.

POTATOES—There was no particular change. Choice peachblows are in demand for home consumption and shipment, but all inferior lots are slow. New potatoes were dull and lower, selling at $5.00@6.00 per brl. Sales include 4 cars choice peachblows at 60c; 1 car do at 58c, delivered; 2 cars do at 55c on track; 1 car mixed at 40c.

SALT—There was no change to note, the inquiry is light, and prices steady, as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.50@4.75; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SEEDS—Hungarian and millet were in moderate request; the former is in large supply and weak at $1.15@1.25; millet was about 5c off, quotable at 80@85c, the latter price for prime seed. Timothy sold in a small way at $3.90@4.25, the outside figures being for prime; fancy seed at $4.25. The offerings of timothy are very light, and dealers are holding what they have firmly. Flax is quoted at $1.90. Clover was nominal. Sales were reported of 20 bags prime timothy at $4.25; 10 bags at $4.00; 15 bags at $3.90; 88 bags prime Hungarian at $1.25; 20 bags do at $1.20; 60 bags at $1.15; 15 bags prime millet at 85c; 118 bags at 80c; 36 bags flax at $1.90.

TEAS—Business was reported quiet at former quotations. The *Journal of Commerce* says of the New York market: "The market is very quiet. The line trade is light, and invoice buyers do not seem disposed to operate at the moment. Notwithstanding the dullness, there is rather a more confident feeling among dealers, and it is the general impression that prices have touched bottom." Following are the prices current: Young Hyson, common to fair, 40@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old Hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 85c@$1.00; fair to good do, 65@75c; common do 42@50c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Choice, 33@35c; medium, 30@[illegible]; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Was more quiet, and prices were easier, quotations being 50c lower, as follows: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—The supply was liberal, though a good portion of the offerings arrived in poor order, which had a tendency to weaken prices. Fresh stuff sold readily. We quote: Peas, $3.00@3.50 per box; string beans, $3.00@4.00 per box; cucumbers, 75c@$1.00 per doz; new onions, $7.50@9.00 per brl; do per doz, 25@30c; spinach, $2.00@2.50 per brl; radishes, 15@30c; squash, 10@12½c per lb; asparagus, 50c@$1.25; pie plant, 1@2½c per lb; lettuce, 25@50c per doz; cabbage, $2.00@2.25 per doz; turnips, 30@50c per doz; beets at $3.75 per brl.

WOOL—Was in moderate demand on Western account. The quotations following are for old wool; new is from 3@5c lower:

Tub, washed, extra medium	.51@55c
Tub, washed, common to fair	.45@52c
Common dingy	.45@47c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	.43@46c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	.40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	.43@45c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	.37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	.30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	.30@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	.27@30c
Super, pulled	.38@43c
Extra, pulled	.38@44c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS—The demand is moderate. Cheese tubs have declined $1.00 all round, otherwise there was no change. We quote: Two-hoop pails, $2.30 per doz; 3-hoop do, $2.60; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $12.50; No. 1 tubs, $10.50; No. 2 do, $9.00; No. 3 do, $8.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $2.30; keelers, 5 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $3.75 per doz; do iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do, iron bound, $3.75; churns, No. 1, $11.00; do, No. 2, $10.00; do, No. 3, $9.00; do, No. 4, $8.00 per doz; headed clothespins, $1.10@1.25 per box; washboards, $2.35@2.60 per doz; barrel covers, $2.00@2.50; kannakins, $3.00@3.50 per rack; butter tubs, oak, 3 in nest, $1.55; do, ash, 2 in nest, $1.10; broom handles, $12.00@16.00 per m; No. 1 brooms, $2.75; No. 2 do, $2.25@2.50; do, common, $1.75@2.00.

RILROAD FREIGHTS—Following are the rates now current:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour and corn meal in lots, 50 brls and over	Grain, inbulk per 100 lbs.	Salted bulk m'ts, owner's risk, per 100 lbs.
New York	45	$ 90	45	55
Boston	50	1.00	50	60
Philadelphia and Baltimore	40	80	40	50
Pittsburgh	30	60	30	35
Albany	42½	85	42½	
Buffalo	30	60	30	
Cleveland	22½	45	22½	30
Washington	48	96	40	63
Wheeling, W.Va.	40	80	40	
Wilmington, N. C.	70	1.25		
Savannah, Ga.	70	1.39		
Cincinnati and Columbus	25	50	25	
Bellaire, O.	35	70	35	
Montreal and Prescott	42½	80	42½	

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 23.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,310	11,560	461
Tuesday	2,905	5,946	708
Wednesday	2,754	9,798	1,284
Thursday	3,817	11,774	1,200
Friday	3,700	6,500	1,100
Total	18,486	45,578	4,753

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,299	6,485	....
Tuesday	2,385	7,493	....
Wednesday	2,433	6,716	581
Thursday	3,247	7,880	....
Total	10,364	28,574	581

CATTLE—During the forenoon trading was characterized by a good degree of activity, both local and outside buyers operating on a liberal scale, and the market was firm at a trifle advance on yesterday's rates, but later in the day the demand fell off and prices eased up a little. The fresh receipts were not so large as to cause alarm, but the stale cattle swelled the supply to pretty large proportions, and, in view of the near approach of the close of the week, holders, toward the close of the day, grew uneasy, and, in their anxiety to dispose of their stock, concessions were offered where concessions were necessary to attract the attention of buyers. Owing to an accident no stock arrived by the Chicago & Rock Island Road until 4 in the afternoon, and as by that hour trading was virtually over for the day about 1,000 cattle and 2,000 hogs remain in the Rock Island division alone, unsold. The other divisions of the yard were pretty well cleaned up. Sales were reported at $3.50@5.00 for poor to good butchers' stuff, on local account; at $3.75@4.75 for stockers; at $4.80@5.50 for common to good shipping beeves, and at $5.60@6.50 for choice to extra. There were only two or three transactions at over $5.75, and comparatively few below $4.50, the bulk changing hands at $5.00@5.65. The market closed quiet.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$5.85@6.15
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.60@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.80@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,080 lbs	3.75@5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.50@5.15

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
33	choice steers	1,264	$5.65
64	good steers	1,305	5.35
64	good steers	1,219	5.35
18	good steers	1,156	5.25
17	choice steers	1,292	5.65
121	choice steers	1,265	5.60
84	choice steers	1,413	5.87½
75	good steers	1,384	5.65
32	good steers	1,214	5.50
55	Texas steers	996	4.60
14	good steers	1,363	5.60
22	Texas cattle	880	4.60
15	good steers	1,250	5.45
14	butchers' cows	1,029	4.25
34	good steers	1,190	5.50
78	good steers	12,72	5.35
34	choice steers	1,309	5.70
33	good steers	1,193	5.40
33	choice steers	1,263	5.60
34	choice steers	1,333	5.60
46	choice steers	1,405	5.75
48	choice steers	1,247	5.62½
14	extra graded steers	1,594	6.50
22	choice steers	1,570	5.75
53	choice steers	1,222	5.62½
33	choice steers	1,335	5.70
14	medium steers	1,048	5.10
17	good steers	1,169	5.37½
28	good steers	1,206	5.40
54	good steers	1,228	5.45
31	medium steers	1,189	5.00
146	choice steers	1,139	5.75
43	choice steers	1,262	5.62½
10	good steers	1,370	5.25
30	good steers	1,303	5.55
105	good steers	1,081	5.25
32	good steers	1,284	5.60
34	good steers	1,389	5.60
52	Texas steers	1,103	4.25
32	Texas steers	1,126	4.95

HOGS—There was more animation in the hog trade than on yesterday, but values were essentially unchanged. The fact that receipts were moderate, and the tenor of Eastern advices rather more encouraging, stimulated buyers, and the different classes took hold freely at the prices current yesterday afternoon, or at $4.50@4.60 for poor to common, at $4.65@4.70 for medium, and at $4.75@4.85 for good to choice. Inferior descriptions sold as low as $4.00@4.40, while a few carloads of extra were disposed of at $4.90, but most of the day's business was transacted within the range of $4.65@4.75. Only a few droves remained unsold, and the market closed steady at the above quotations. Among the transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
59	259	$4.85	63	193	$4.75	52	260	$4.90
63	213	4.60	120	180	4.70	209	179	4.65
60	197	4.75	57	198	4.65	115	200	4.75
61	190	4.75	58	225	4.65	44	251	4.60
83	183	4.85	34	220	4.70	79	186	4.75
112	208	4.77½	200	179	4.75	79	188	4.75
67	167	4.85	21	153	4.75	117	167	4.75
125	186	4.85	140	171	4.70	47	190	4.70
36	259	4.80	58	222	4.80	58	247	4.75
203	296	4.80	50	223	4.70	62	226	4.70
55	216	4.60	48	247	4.85	51	269	4.50
45	278	4.80	59	214	4.60	133	190	4.65
49	242	4.75	58	200	4.60	55	228	4.75
55	239	4.60	63	183	4.70	115	250	4.75
411	219	4.85	109	204	4.75	75	245	4.65
54	269	4.55	55	207	4.70	47	261	4.90
46	129	4.25	124	173	4.75	57	180	4.75
49	268	4.75	114	221	4.75	182	198	4.75
59	190	4.70	52	207	4.75	228	169	4.75

SHEEP—The demand, though far from being active, was about equal to the offerings, and former prices were tolerably well sustained. Good to choice may be quoted at $4.75@5.40, and poor to medium at $3.50@4.50. Lambs sell at $3.00@4.50.

LUMBER.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 23.

The market continues active and firm, a slight advance being noted in joists, scantling, and common boards. The receipts are fair. Joists and scantling sold at $10.25@10.50, and strips and boards at $11.25@13.00; good do at $15.00@16.00. Shingles sold at $3.00@3.25, the latter for good cargoes. Lath were steady at $2.50. Following are the sales: White Oak, from Manistee, 150 m joists and scantling at $10.50; scow Radical, from Pentwater, 100 m pieces stuff, largely 16 ft, at $10.25; 170 m shingles at $3.25; 30 m culls at $1.00; Pauline, 120 m boards and strips at $15.00; 41 m lath at $2.50; Florence, from Pentwater (to arrive), 80 m short timber strips at $10.50; 11 m pickets at $10.00; Kate Howard, from Ludington, 100 m mixed at $12.50 for inch; $10.50 for 2-inch; $2.50 for lath; prop Menominee, from Green Bay, 400 m A shingles at $3.25; 1,060 m do at $3.00; B. F. Wade, from Manistee, 150 m joists and scantling at $10.50 (Manistee Sally); Whirlwind, from Ludington, 110 m joists and scantling and timber at $10.50; Madison, from Ludington, 75 m joists and scantling at $10.25; Dan Fayes, from Manistee, 155 m joists and scantling at $10.50; prop Menominee, from Depere and Green Bay, 900 m A shingles at $3.00; Dawn, from White Lake, 73 m coarse mixed at $11.50 for inch, and $10.25 for 2-inch; 15 m lath at $2.50; Schr Liberty, from Muskegon 90 m common mixed, at $12.00 for inch and $10.25 for 2-inch. Lath $2.50. Johnston, from Manistee, 190 m joists and scantling at $10.50; Gipsey, from White Lake, 90 m common at $12.00 for inch and $10.25 for 2-inch; Magnolia, from Muskegon, $11.25@11.50, and $16.50 mill run; N. J. Warren from Manistee, 50 m timber at $13.00; 100 m joists and scantling at $10.50; Annie Florence, from Manistee, 135 m joists and scantling at $10.50.

The Saginaw papers report sales to Eastern parties of dry lumber at $7.00, $14.00, and $35.00, and green lumber (1,000,000 ft.) at $6.50, $13.00, and $35.00.

The Greenville *Democrat* of last week says: "The majority of the logs in Flat River have passed by. The rear of the drive will reach Langston this week."

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00@3.25; Ludington, $3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $3.50@4.00; Menominee, $2.75@3.00; Pentwater, $2.75; White Lake, $2.50@2.75; Grand Haven, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

The yard trade continues active, at about the same range of prices. The demand is chiefly for common lumber and building material. We quote:

First clear	$52.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@42.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	23.00	@24.00
Common siding	20.00	@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	34.00	@36.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00	@40.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	16.00	@20.00
Common boards	13.00	@15.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	13.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	14.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	3.00	@ 3.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......May 23.

Schr A. L. Potter, Escanaba, 487 gross tons pig iron.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 640 gross tons pig iron.
Schr Emma, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Schr C. Hibbard, Centreville, 112 cds wood.
Schr J. F. Joy, Bay City, 507 m lumber.
Schr Gipsey, White Lake, 110 m lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, White Lake, 120 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Scow Laurel, Duck Lake, 70 m lumber, 9 m lath.
Scow Anna Tomine, Manistee, 136 m lumber.
Scow Dan Hayes, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Lavinda, Lincoln, 125 m lumber.
Schr C. Johnson, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr G. R. Roberts, Grand Haven, 25 m lumber.
Schr Persia, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Scow White Oak, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr B. F. Wade, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 10 m pickets.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, 230 m lumber.
Schr Sky Lark, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr Tuscola, White Lake, 160 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Grand Haven, 75 cds wood.
Schr Radical, Pentwater, 85 m lumber, 250 m shingles.
Prop City of Madison, Sturgeon Bay, 140 m lumber.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber, 30 rolls leather, 20 bxs fish.
Prop Cotomor, Buffalo, 879 brls sugar, 50 tons pig-iron, 30 bgs rice, 120 bgs coffee.
Schr Dawn, White Lake, 74 m lumber.
Schr Warren, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr R. P. Mason, Manistee, 155 m lumber.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 126 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Madison, Ludington, 75 m lumber.
Brig J. Brownson, Menominee, 300 m lumber, 200 m lath.
Brig Soroma, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 120 m shingles, 2 m posts.
Brig E. W. Williams, Menominee, 300 m lumber.

CLEARED.......May 23.

Prop Milwaukee, Ogdensburgh, 12,000 bu corn, and 80 brls pork.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 30 green salted hides, and 7 bales dry hides.
Schr Sunrise, Buffalo, 29,000 bu corn.
Schr K. Jones, Buffalo, bu 52,000 oats.
Schr A. L. Potter, Escanaba, 75 tons railroad iron.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 225 sacks peanuts, 10 bags seed, and 208 green hides.
Schr Radical, Michigan City, 82 m lumber, and 200 m shingles.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 20 tons hay.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 45 bars railroad iron, and 17 sacks potatoes.
Schr S. W. Crosthwaite, Buffalo, 70,000 bu oats.
Schr C. H. Walker, Walkersville, 18,191 bu corn.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 30 tons railroad iron.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Freight-room is scarce, and carriers are holding their vessels firmly at 6c and 6½c for corn and wheat to Buffalo. The schr Sweepstakes was reported for wheat to Kingston on owners' account; schr Rival, wheat, at 13½c. The props Russia, Vanderbilt, and Blanchard were making up mixed cargoes for New York and Boston on through rates. Total capacity equal to 27,000 bu of wheat, and 30,000 bu of corn. From Milwaukee to Buffalo, the prop Inter-Ocean and barge Argonaut were taken for wheat at 7c.

BREAK IN THE ERIE CANAL.

NEW YORK, May 23—12:50 p. m.—Canal break at Lasher's Aqueduct; loaded boat laid in break will have to be cut in pieces to clear it. At Lock No. 16, near Sprakers, south pier carried away. Superintendent thinks it will take a week to repair it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. W. H. White now weighs for Mr. John Wade, the Board of Trade Weighmaster.

—The scow Laurel lost her flying-jib in the gale, this morning, off Gross Point.

—The schrs Skylark, Mocking Bird, American Union, and Pensaukee arrived from Buffalo to-day.

—The new schr S. W. Crosthwaite cleared to-day for Buffalo with 70,000 bu oats.

—Letters just received from the officers of the steamers now in Lake Superior, dated 17th and 18th, state that the boats have had to fight immense masses of ice, which were very strong, and in many places could not be penetrated; and the water would freeze from one to ten inches every night. The Hurd was the first boat to reach Portage, and received the customary salute. The Cuyahoga was about five days in getting into Houghton, and was damaged considerably by the ice. One of the boats got within fifteen miles of Marquette but could not get further. The Union is supposed to be ice-bound at Grand Island. The Leopold & Austrian steamers are now trying to get into Marquette, and it is quite probable that they have by this time effected an entrance.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, May 23, says: "On Tuesday morning, during a dense fog, the bark Chandler J. Wells, bound down from Chicago with corn, and schr Havana, upward bound, collided about twenty miles northeast of this port. The Chandler was damaged to the extent of between $1,500 and $2,000. She was struck on her starboard bow, and had her rail, quickwork, and three or four strakes of plank broken, and the small anchor and chain, cathead, foreyard, and upper and lower topsail yards carried away. She was towed to our harbor Wednesday afternoon leaking badly, but her cargo had suffered no damage. The Havana is known to have lost her bowsprit, jibboom, and head-gear."

—At Buffalo the tug Hi Smith has received a general overhauling.

—The schr Cape Horn has been taken to Buffalo. A hole was made in her starboard side some four feet by eight feet, and that side was badly sprung. She is a very hard looking wreck.

—The schr Exile, which was damaged by getting ashore on Lake Superior last fall, has arrived at Cleveland and gone into the dry dock for repairs.

—A new schooner called the Atlanta was launched at Oswego, Monday. She will carry about 22,000 bu wheat.

—Upwards of 5,000,000 ft of lumber passed Detroit Thursday.

—A party of Surveyors who arrived at Collingwood, Sunday, from Sault St. Marie in a sailboat, report the Chicora and several other steamers ice-bound on the 14th in Whisky Bay, head of Lake Superior, and the Algoma aground in Manitowaning Bay. A tug which had gone to her assistance was also aground.

—The schr Preble, which came out as a brig in 1842, and has been in constant service ever since, is probably the oldest vessel afloat on the lakes.

—A buoy and stake have been located at Bar Point. They will be plainly visible in all but the worst weather, and it is hoped may serve to avert such disasters as took place there during the early part of last season. During intense darkness or thick weather, steamers or vessels will necessarily have to govern themselves by the bearings of Bois Blanc light, located on the south point of the island.

—The outer can buoy and stake at the entrance of Maumee River are already located. The others will, in due time, be properly arranged. On Turtle Island, at the outlet to the Maumee, is a lighthouse which, with many, serves as a guide over the flat without the assistance of buoys or stakes.

—The Detroit *Post* says: "The moving of vessels hereabouts by small steamers, known as tugs, was properly organized a year or two since, and, with the requisite number employed, paid a fair compensation. The business has not increased, but the tugs have, consequently all are compelled to work at low rates, and none are making large dividends."

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

Calabria	May 24	Java	May 28
Parthia	May 31	Cuba	June 4
Samaria	June 7	Scotia	June 11

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.

Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.

STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK	Thursday, May 29, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, May 31, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK	Thursday, June 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, June 7, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports	$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports	35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports	38.00 Currency.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

ALLAN LINE

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between

EUROPE AND AMERICA

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction.

STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.

RATES OF FREIGHT:

Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.

For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Offices, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.

ALLAN & CO., Agents.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as as follows:

VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons	Wednesday, June 11.
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons	Wednesday, June 25.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons	Wednesday, July 9.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

Steerage office, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

WAS HE MURDERED?

Coroner's Inquest on the Body of the Man Found on West Chicago Avenue.

Two Physicians Testify to Finding Evidences of a Gun-Shot Wound---Detective Tyrrell Steadfastly Refuses to Believe It.

The inquest on the body of the unknown man who was found on West Chicago avenue was begun at the County Hospital yesterday morning, but, after hearing the following testimony, was continued until next Monday:

Dr. Emmons, sworn: I made a post-mortem examination upon the body of an unknown man, May 21, 1873, at the Morgue. He was, apparently, about 50 years of age, large, not fleshy, about 5 feet 11 inches in height. There was found a number of contused wounds on the scalp; one over the right orbit of the eye, about two inches in length, running parallel with the orbit of the eye; one on the left posterior portion of the head about two inches in length, and some other bruises on the scalp of a minor nature. On laying back the scalp, the wound over the right eye was found to be very severe, having fractured the skull, and producing a depression of the bone. The wound on the left side of the head was a scalp wound. Upon examining the skull there was found an extensive fracture of the skull, passing from the orbit backward, and to the right side, through the frontal and parietal bone of that side, and from the orbit downward through the orbit, across the anterior portion of the base of the skull, separating the wings of the sphenoid bone from the temporal and parietal bone. There was also a gun-shot wound in the left side of the chest, the ball passing through the cartillage of the sixth rib at the junction of the sternum, passing downward and outward toward the spleen. The wound upon the head was the undoubted cause of death. The injuries were very severe, and produced death almost instantaneously. The gun-shot wound probably would have produced death after a short time without the other injuries. The other organs of the body were in a healthy condition, except the spleen, which was somewhat broken down by an old chronic inflammation of long standing. I was assisted in the examination by Dr. Strong.

Dr. Albert Strong, sworn: I am House-Surgeon at the Cook County Hospital; I assisted Dr. Emmons at the post-mortem examination on the body of the man now lying at the Morgue; I fully agree with Dr. Emmons in the result of the examination; I made the notes at the time, and the report is made from the notes; in my opinion, the wound on the back of the head was the first one made, and that on the forehead inflicted after he was down; the wound in the breast was a gun-shot wound. I do not think that the wheels of a wagon passing over a man's head would produce such injuries. The skull was thinner than the ordinary skull of a man. In my opinion the wounds of the head were received before the shot in the breast. From the course the latter took, I think that the man was on his knees or his back when it was inflicted.

Adam W. Cook, sworn: I reside at No. 509 Second street. I am a special policeman at the artesian well. On Wednesday morning last, two farmers notified me that a man was lying on Chicago avenue, near the Whisky Point road, apparently dead. I went to the spot in company with three others. I found the man now at the Morgue lying in the middle of the street with his head to the south and feet to the north, on his back. On his right hand he had a glove; the other glove lay by his side. On the left side, near the shoulder, lay two pennies, and on his right side lay a pocket-comb. His left pants pocket was turned inside out, and a small key was tied to the button-hole of the pocket. No hat or cap was found. His face was covered with blood. No wagon tracks were found near the head of deceased. The road was smooth. Two or three lower buttons of his vest were unbuttoned. The left side of his coat was turned back, and covered with smoking-tobacco and stubs of cigars. I made a report to the Chicago Avenue Police Station, and officers were sent to take him away. When I got to the body there were several men, women, and children near there. When I got back from the station there was a fresh wagon track six or seven inches from the feet, but none near the head. Afterward, farmers drove their wagons through the pool of blood at the head, and spread it some distance. Two or three feet from the feet of the deceased there was the print of a horse's hoof. It was filled with blood. The blood was not spread. Drops were found leading in a circle from the man's head to the print of the hoof. No mud was found on the front of the man's head or coat.

Frederick Rohde, sworn: I reside in Cassette street, between Hubbard street and Grant avenue. I am a lime-burner, employed by Mr. Rice. I have seen the body of the man lying in the Morgue. I cannot swear positively that it is that of the German whom I have seen in the lime-yards. He resembles him, but in some particulars they are very unlike.

It will be seen that no information has been acquired which would lead to the discovery of the identity of the unknown man, or the manner of his death. The doctors again assert that there was a gun-shot wound in the right side of the chest, and in this belief they are sustained by the majority of persons who have examined the body. Dr. Emmons and Dr. Strong both remarked at the inquest yesterday that they would wager their fortunes and reputations that, if the manner of the man's death is ever brought to light, their beliefs will be sustained. Tyrrell, the detective, asserts the opposite belief with equal positiveness, and so they have it. The Coroner and Capt. Lull, both of whom are familiar with gun-shot wounds, agree with the physicians. They say that a ball from a No. 1 Smith and Wesson revolver would pass through even four thicknesses of woolen texture, and leave no opening. It is also a fact that the shirts were torn open in front by the attendant at the Morgue before they had been examined. This would make the discovery of a hole in the shirts impossible. The only fact which the advocates of the gun-shot theory cannot dodge is that the vest was buttoned over the wound, and there was no sign of a ball having passed through it. Notwithstanding that Detective Tyrrell is so confident in his belief that the man came to his death by accident, he says he will not be satisfied until he has unearthed facts which shall conclusively prove it. Nothing additional was learned yesterday.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

An accident occurred on Thursday night as singular in its nature as it was pitiable in detail. It happened on the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. A man named Bernard Klem, who worked at the Platt House, at Wheaton, obtained leave of absence on Thursday, and spent the earlier part of the day in drinking, and then went to Winfield, the next station west of Wheaton, to visit a girl who was also employed at the Platt House. He returned in the afternoon, drank a little more, and went out again at 6 o'clock, leaving Winfield the second time at 10 o'clock, with the intention of walking back to Wheaton. While walking home along the track he heard a train coming up behind him, and stood aside to let it pass. As soon as it had gone by he stepped on to the track again, and was immediately run over by a freight-train which was following the passenger-train so closely that its noise was rendered inaudible by the clatter of the first. He was evidently unobserved by the engineer of that or any other night-train, and lay there in his mangled condition all night. He was taken to Wheaton on a morning-train, and conveyed to the Platt House. Both legs were broken at and above the knee, and one was severed from the body. He lingered, in great agony, until 5 o'clock last evening, when death ensued.

PERSONAL.

Col. H. C. Hobart, of Milwaukee, is at the Matteson House.

Col. James M. Borden, Pontiac, is at the West Side Briggs House.

S. C. Berry and wife, of England, are at the Sherman House.

Samuel E. Massman, Philadelphia, is registered at the West Side Briggs House.

Gen. Giles A. Smith, of San Jose, Cal., is at the Sherman House.

Capt. C. A. Johnson, U. S. A., is at the East Side Briggs House.

E. Prescott, General Agent for Gilmore's Jubilee Band, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. H. W. Beckwith, of Danville, is at the East Side Briggs House.

J. J. Richardson, of the Davenport *Democrat*, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, of Springfield, left the West Side Briggs House last night for home.

Drs. Rich Krauel, O. von Moellandorff, of China, are at the Sherman.

Judge Swan, of Moline, Ill., was at the Matteson House yesterday.

J. McMaster and C. G. Norton, of the United States Navy, are at the Matteson House.

The Hon. Richard Middleton, Keokuk, Iowa, is among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House.

The following were at the Gardner House yesterday: William E. Hennessey, New York; M. N. Cushman, Richmond, Ind.; S. H. Stevens, Lancaster, Pa.; G. A. Houghton and wife, Kansas City; H. Stevens, Scranton, Pa.; George C. Miller, St. Louis.

The following were at the East Side Briggs House yesterday: Joseph Beatly, Steubenville, Ohio; Simon Cassidy, DesMoines; L. H. Converse, Springfield, Ill.; H. Clay Williams, Eau Claire, Wis.; V. S. Lovell, Elgin; James Wilson, Ohio.

At the West Side Briggs House yesterday: S. W. Sherman, Red Wing; F. Robinson, Kenosha; Jesse H. Smith and D. Hazelbone, Milwaukee; Wm. Zellner, Patterson, N. J.; J. Tallmadge, Worcester, Mass.; S. S. Smith, Albany, N. Y.; E. Wilcox, Joliet; J. R. Fleming, Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet; L. Hobsies, Stillwater, Minn.; D. H. Hunt, Lexington, Ill.; George E. Algie, New York; and Charles H. Dowd, Scranton.

The following were at the Sherman House yesterday: J. W. Gerrish, Lebanon, N. H.; R. A. Britton, Cleveland; C. Watson, New York; B. F. Stoddard, Boston; P. N. Hanna, San Francisco; Miss L. E. Graves, Corning, N. Y.; J. W. Perkins, New Orleans; J. M. Grash, Bouserville, Pa.

LINCOLN PARK CONCERT.

The programme for the regular concert at Lincoln Park, this afternoon, will be as follows:

1.	March—"The Amazons"	Michaelis
2.	Overture to "The Hermit's Bell"	Maillard
3.	Waltz—"The Morning Star"	F. Schmidt
4.	Fleurs de Fantasie	Hermann
5.	Polka—"The Little Rose"	Faust
6.	Festival Overture	Leutner
7.	Fest March	Kuhner
8.	Waltz—"Blue Danube" (by request)	Strauss
9.	Potpourri from "Faust"	Gounod
10.	Galop Postillon d'Amour	Parlow

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN GOOD LOCATIONS, cheap to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES, 2-STORY FRAME, NOS. 28 and 30 on Thirty-seventh-st., near Ellis-av.; good repair; 10 rooms; choice neighborhood; reasonable rent. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE, CLOSETS, HALL, water, &c., good neighborhood, $25. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—NO. 191 ELLIS-AV.—3-STORY AND basement stone-front; water and gas; bath-room, and very near horse and steam cars. Three good houses at Hyde Park, near steam-cars. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL ON THE CORNER OF FIFTH-av. and Adams-st., containing 65 rooms, including bath room, water closets, laundry, hot and cold water. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO RENT—FOR 4 OR 5 MONTHS FROM JUNE 1, a nicely furnished house, with 10 rooms, pleasantly located, on the South Side, near street cars. JOSEPH P. CLARKSON, 83 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, NO. 297 Michigan-av.; rent, $1,500, on reserving two rooms, $1,000. Apply to J. C. FARRINGTON, office of GEO. C. CLARKE, Rooms 3 and 4, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 93 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.; also 6 large rooms, and a small tenement. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEMENT houses, on Irving-place, newly refitted, nice neighborhood, $30 and $40; also 8-room house 445 West Jackson-st.; gas, water, barn, large lot, &c., $45; also 3 back rooms, $12. D. E. FISK, Room 6, Otis Block, after 11 a. m.

TO RENT—FRAME DWELLING WITH BARN, CORNER Lake-st. and Wahpanseh-av. Inquire at 61 Ellis-av., same block.

TO RENT—LOWER STORY (NEW) OF 5 WILCOX-st., near Western-av. and West Madison-st., six rooms, pantry, and closets; lake and cistern-water; $25 per month. Apply as above, or address J F W, Evening Journal office.

TO RENT—NEAT 9-ROOM COTTAGE AND LARGE lot, Warren-av., corner Oakley; fruit, shrubbery, and shade trees. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, HOT and cold bath, and gas fixtures. No. 122 Throop-st. Inquire at 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK TENEMENT. ALL MODERN improvements. West Madison-st. Cheap. House two blocks from Madison and Hoyne-sts.; will rent to two families—$30. House on Warren-av., near Oakley-st., $35. GEO. D. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Prairie-av., north of Twentieth-st.; large barn and grounds; $150 per month; barn rents for $35, making the house only $115. Address Y 3, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3-STORY, BASEMENT, AND SUB-CELLAR marble-front house, all modern improvements, including furnace. No. 330 West Washington-st. Apply at No. 357 West Randolph-st., for terms.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON OR LONGER, ONE of the most pleasant and healthful residences in the county, near Hyde Park Hotel, furnished or unfurnished. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, AT MAYWOOD, with large corner lot. Cheap to responsible party. E. B. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES AT MAYWOOD, AT FROM $25 to $40 a month. Apply to M. V. HOTCHKISS, Room 17 Lakeside Building.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—NICE FURNISHED house for summer, or a year. Apply to C. G. G. PAINE, 3 West Madison-st., or Evanston.

TO RENT—A NICE COZY COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS in the grove at Washington Heights, near the depot, for the summer. ISAAC R. HITT, 19 Major Block.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT OFFICES ON FIRST floor, with vaults, and suites of pleasant, well-lighted offices in second and third stories of building Nos. 46 and 48 South Clark-st., next to Sherman House. Inquire W. S. CARVER, Room No. 4, 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A HOTEL—the four-story and basement stone-front building, situated on the corner of North Wells and Michigan-sts., 80 feet front on Wells-st. and 106 feet on Michigan-st. Apply to JACOBS & FISCHER, No. 86 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 259 SOUTH Clark-st., between Jackson and Van Buren. Inquire in store from 9 to 11 and from 2 to 4.

TO RENT—A SMALL AND VERY DESIRABLE furnished office with vaults and closets; rent exceedingly low to a desirable party. HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—200 FEET OF DOCK-FRONT, WITH large lot, southwest corner of Monroe and Market-sts. Apply to GEO. F. HARDING, 151 Monroe-st., or A. J. SAWYER, 154 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES AND LOFTS above, 36x115, on State-st., opposite Palmer's Grand Hotel. Inquire at Room 13, 178 State-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS CORNERS in the city. Call at 454 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH STORIES of 170 South Clark-st., with good light, power, and independent hoistway. C. W. PIERCE, 151 Madison.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT OFFICE, OR DESK room in furnished office. Inquire at 142 LaSalle-st., Room 48.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—2 LARGE AND 2 SMALL FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen. 413 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, and with all modern conveniences, at 1222 Prairie-av; private family. Hash not a specialty.

TO RENT—AT 254 FULTON-ST., ONE LARGE front room, elegantly furnished, for one or two gentlemen; private entrance. First-class board, if desired.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED AND VERY DESIRABLE rooms to rent, for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen. House with all the modern improvements at 603 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN, at 40 East Harrison-st. Apply at house, or CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 216 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOM ON Ellis-av., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.; board can be obtained next door. Address V 72, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms at 177 Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS AND PANTRY AT 336 SOUTH Morgan-st., front part up-stairs, $12 per month.

TO RENT—3 WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS (ONE ON first floor), in a private residence, at moderate rates; brick house, modern improvements. 34 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—AT $12.50 PER MONTH, A SUITE OF 4 rooms, in the new building at the northwest corner of Arnold and Twenty-ninth-sts. Apply at the building between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

TO RENT—FINE DESK ROOM. APPLY TO E. E. RYAN & CO., Insurance Agents, 210 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, partly furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, without board. 307 West Jackson-st., near Aberdeen.

TO RENT—628 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A BEAUTIFUL front and side room, with all modern improvements. Also a good barn.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHED ROOM without board, to one or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 286.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, BY the day, week, or month, 85 Dearborn-st.; charges reasonable.

TO RENT—4 OR 5 FURNISHED ROOMS IN VAN Buren Block, suitable for housekeeping to a small family without children. Call at 45 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month, at the ST. JULIEN, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, ON CORNER of Lake and Dearborn-sts., a light bay horse and coal-box buggy. Whosoever will return the same, or give information concerning them, a liberal reward will be paid and no questions will be asked. JAMES COUCH, 391 Wabash-av.

LOST—$10 REWARD—FROM PARK RIDGE, A black Newfoundland slut, answers to the name of Flora, has extra toes on inside hind feet; last heard from at Jefferson, coming to Chicago; the above reward will be paid on delivery at 291 West Lake-st. F. TALLMADGE.

LOST—MAY 22, A LITTLE BLACK AND TAN slut, answers to name of Nelly; ears recently clipped. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to W. E. BAKER, 294 West Madison-st.

LOST—YESTERDAY, IN A WABASH-AV. STAGE, a lady's pocketbook containing some money and a door key. Reward will be given for return to the Avenue House, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

FOUND—ASTRAY—A BAY MARE; PROVE PROPERTY, pay charges, and take away. Inquire of J. B. WITHEY, corner of West Ohio and Noble-sts.

FOUND—ASTRAY, A LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND dog; prove property, pay charges, and take away. Inquire at 91 South Halsted-st.

FOUND—A BUNCH OF VALUABLE KEYS. THE owner can have them by calling at 222 West Twelfth-st. and giving an accurate description.

STRAYED—FROM ENGLEWOOD LIVERY-STABLE about May 14—A dark bay mare, 8 years old, and a 2-year old gray colt. A reward will be paid for the return of the same to GEO. SHERWOOD, Englewood.

TAKEN UP—A BAY HORSE AND BUGGY IN LAKE View on Willington-st.; the owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges by calling at 91 East Chicago-av.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS LOST—CHICAGO DOCK Company warehouse receipt No. 2376 for 400 barrels, S. P. hams, Lot 61, Cellar "C;" also, No. 3, Ice-House 8, for 50 barrels, S. P. hams, both to our order; being lost, we hereby caution all parties not to negotiate the same. A. H. HOVEY & CO.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — RESIDENCES — BY S. W. KROFF, Room 14 Major Block:
Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., $12,000.
Forty-fifth-st., between boulevards, $3,500.
Shurtleff-av., near Thirty-first-st., $3,000.
Emerald-st., near Thirty-fifth, $3,500.
Twenty-ninth-st., near Stewart-av., $2,200.
Oakley-st., near Fulton, $3,000.
Van Buren-st., near Robey, $8,000.
Jackson-st., near Western-av., $4,700.
Kroger-st., near Centre-av., $1,800.
Splendid mansions on all the avenues south.
Lots in all parts of the city, and acre property on South, West, and North Sides.

FOR SALE—LOT 125x75 FEET CORNER VAN BUREN and Wood-sts.
Lot 125x125 feet corner Wood and Jackson-sts.
Lot 150x150 feet corner Wood and Hubbard-sts.
House and lot, 380 West Van Buren-st., cheap.
House and lot, 380 Washington-st., 71x200 feet.
Lot 75x125 feet corner Lincoln and Hubbard-sts.
200 lots around Central Park.
Lot 75x150 on Throop-st., fronting park.
Lot 38x158 Adams-st., near Laflin.
Choice property all over the West Division.
D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 SOUTH Clark-st., cheap lots:
Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth-sts., between Fort Wayne track and Wallace-st.
Twelfth-st., near Ashland-av.
Sampson-st., near Loomis; a bargain.
Harrison-st., near Hoyne.
Southwestern-av.; a chance to secure something fine.
Hamilton-av., lots for $1,300.
NORTH SIDE.
Lots on Hurlbut, Orchard, Burling, Lincoln-av., and a large number in Sheffield's Addition.
You can obtain bargains in many of the above by calling soon.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, including lot on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace. Small payment down; balance in monthly payments; 5 years' time. Water on premises and convenient to cars. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS ON West Side, fronting on Division, Leavitt, and Shober-sts., near Wicker Park. Good neighborhood; lots 124 feet deep, with sidewalks and city water. Price, $600, $700, and $1,000. Terms, one-third cash. Warrantee deeds and abstracts of title. A reduction on first cash payment; if required, to those who build this spring. Inquire of F. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, No. 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.:
Harrison-st., $600, easy terms.
Congress-st., $500, easy terms.
Fourth-st., $1,000, monthly payments.
Diller-st., $900, monthly payments.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99 YEARS LEASE OF 28x44 feet, with three party-walls, 82 feet north of Randolph-st.; can be improved so as to yield a large rental; will be sold for a reasonable bonus if taken within a few days; otherwise will be withdrawn from sale entirely. The only and best lease on State-st., running 99 years at low and fixed rate. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk and Taylor-sts., and Campbell-av.; parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BUILDING AND LEASEHOLD Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., now rented for $7,500 a year for 5 years to first-class tenants. Apply on the premises, up stairs.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON NORTH DEARBORN-ST., including some of the finest corners on the street. Lots on Burling-st., north of Webster-av., $1,400 each. 27 feet on North LaSalle-st., near Erie. 200 feet on Prairie-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BASEMENT COTTAGE (OWN your own house and save rent), monthly payments, 6 per cent. Call soon. GARLICK, 84 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP — OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, 2 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 25 feet front; excellent location; West Side; $9,500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., BETWEEN WOOD AND Page-sts.; 2-story and basement stone-front house; 10 rooms; finished in first-class style; will be sold at a bargain, easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE LOT, for either manufacturing or residence purposes, on Huron-st., between Market and Sedgwick, 117½ feet by 100 to alley, subject to mortgage; would exchange for house and lot of 25 feet front, unincumbered, and pay difference in value, if any. For particulars apply to EDWARD N. BEMENT, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON MADISON, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Harrison, and Polk-sts., between Ashland-av. and Loomis-st.
Blue Island-av., near Sixteenth-st., one lot.
Erie-st., near Hoyne, two lots.
Burnside-st., house and lot, near Thirtieth-st.
WISNER & TALLMAN, 145 South Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., THE SOUTHWEST corner of Vincennes-av. and Oakwood Boulevard, 155 feet east front on Vincennes-av. by 211 feet on Oakwood Boulevard. This lot is high and covered with a beautiful grove. Title beyond question. Easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHEAP RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS lots in Henry Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition. Payments can be made monthly, quarterly, or yearly. No money down to parties who improve immediately. Before buying, please call at our office, and we will show this property. Office open evenings. 145 South Clark-st., Room 12. WISNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—A 12-ROOM HOUSE, JUST FINISHED, on Washington-av., 4 blocks from Union Park; only $1,500; a bargain. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS UPON STATE, ARNOLD, Halsted, Buddan, Emerald, Dashiell, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-sixth-sts.; also, upon Wentworth, Archer, and Egan-avs.; long time; interest 6 per cent. HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE 2-STORY HOUSE AND LOT on Buddan-st., near Twenty-eighth; only $3,000; easy terms. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—46½ FT. NORTHWEST CORNER OF Indiana-av. and Forty-ninth-st., cheap. Five or ten acres southeast corner of Stony Island-av. and Seventy-first-st., very cheap. NELSON THOMASSON, Room 5, Honore Block.

FOR SALE—$450—WE HAVE A FEW MORE OF those high and dry lots located inside of the old city limits, accessible by street cars and omnibus line, which we offer on easy terms. Title perfect. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8, and 287 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE ON VAN Buren-st., east of Robey, just completed; has all the modern improvements, and can be had at a bargain. It will pay close buyers to look at it. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY WELL LOCATED LOT AND new house below cost as the owner intends to leave the city. Call on premises, 901 South Dearborn-st. (Burnside). CHARLES MILLER.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY GREAT BARGAIN, 100 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-fifth-st. GEO. A. EMERY, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—75 FEET ON INDIANA-av., near Forty-seventh-st. GEO. A. EMERY, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,200 EACH, 2 CHOICE LOTS on Arnold-st., near Thirty-first, out of fire limits. No suburban humbug. C. J. ADAMS, Room 16, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOT 26X188½ WEST ADAMS-st., half block west of Jefferson Park; good location. Address owner, Z 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE AND LOT ON Burnside-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth, east front, desirably situated. Small payment down; balance in monthly payments. No. 910.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 99 YEARS' LEASE, AT uniform and unchangeable rate. House and lot No. 461 Wabash-av.; lot 40x170, with good barn. It is an extraordinary lease. Immediate possession. Will be sold for a moderate bonus. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY EDWARD W. JONES & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 23: Two-story house, 10 rooms, excellent cellars, bath-room, etc.; barn for two horses and one cow, with 50 or 100x180 feet of ground, fronting east, on Indiana-av., south of Twenty-third-st. 6 7-10 acres between Sheridan-av. (Seventy-ninth-st.), Seventy-eighth, Throop, and Ada-sts.; beautiful high ground, near station on two railroads. Also, 5 acres at South Englewood.

FOR SALE—OHIO AND DEARBORN-STS., NORTH-west corner, 20x110 ft; $2,500 of purchase money can remain at 7 per cent interest. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOT ON CHARLOTTE-ST., NEAR Twelfth, Central Park; as cheap for cash as outside property. EDWARD W. JONES & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—EAST FRONT ON WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Forty-first and Forty-second-sts., 200x165; fence and large trees in front; one-fourth cash, balance 5 years at 8 per cent. This is an excellent investment. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE 148 ELLIS-AV., WITH ample grounds, forest and ornamental trees; this is a beautiful residence property; price low and terms easy. House vacant. ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., 19 Major Block.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 78 HONORE-st., 2-story and basement brick house and lot. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—LOT ON FIFTH-AV., WEST FRONT, near Adams-st., will be sold cheap for cash if taken in the next few days. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. HILL, 123 DEARBORN-st., first floor, 2 acres on the corner of Fifty-first-st. and Centre-av.; Centre-av. is sewered; can be bought very low; 75x160 feet on State-st. at $40 per foot on time; 50x160 feet on Michigan-av. at $35 per foot cash. No better bargains on the market than the above.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE, WITH LOT, ON Erie-st., between Robey and Hoyne; terms easy. S. M. MILLARD, 135 South Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON TWENTY-eighth-st., near Wallace, on monthly payments, at a bargain. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON NORTHWEST CORNER OF Michigan-av. and Madison-st., 24x178 feet. Lot on northwest corner of Van Buren-st., north of Polk, 110x106 ft. 100 ft. Lot on Sherman-st. Apply for terms at 736 Wabash-av., Title indisputable. between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR WOOD, SIX new brick houses, swell fronts, 2-story and basement; everything complete, $12,500 and $10,500 on easy terms. Inquire there, or at 28 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—6¼ ACRES ON RIVERSIDE-DRIVE, and within the present city limits. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—133x265 feet on Twenty-second-st., northeast corner of Allport-st. Also other pieces. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—1½-STORY COTTAGE AND LOT, CONVENIENT to Madison-st. cars, $2,500; cottage and lot, Butterfield-st., near Egan-av., $2,500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—COTTAGES on Dayton-st., near Webster-av. Inquire on premises of SCOTT & GAGE.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS JUST adjoining the city limits, on Egan-av., South Park, and Oakwood Boulevards, at low prices and on easy terms. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON VAN BUREN-ST., EAST of Hoyne, south front; $200 under market value. 25 feet on Van Buren-st., east of Lincoln; very easy terms.
Lots on Jackson-st., east of Centre-av.
24 feet on Crippen-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.
MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 1142, EAST FRONT, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., two-story and basement, Mansard roof; terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MARBLE HOUSES, ON AVENUES—
Prairie-av., $18,000, horses and carriage part pay.
Michigan-av., $18,000, South Side lots wanted.
Indiana-av., $11,500, one-fourth cash, long time.
Van Buren-st., $10,000, $1,000 cash, long time.
Prairie-av., cottage, $4,500, $1,200 cash down.
S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x133 feet on 80 feet streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market. Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or for investments. Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.:
3 acres at Washington Heights.
100 feet on Noble-av.
100 feet in Ravenswood, original town.
Will take brick in exchange for any of above.
3-story brick house, Thirty-first-st., near Wabash-av.
Large brick house, Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.
Two-story frame house, 179 Walnut-st.
50 feet Langley-av., near Forty-second-st., grove lot.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, MORGAN Park Addition—Lots 50x125; only $200, ¼ cash; on easy terms. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES IN HYDE PARK, near South Chicago. A great bargain for some one. J. M. GUTLER, Room 13 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER FOR A FEW DAYS LOTS or blocks in our new subdivision, at acre prices. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, A FEW FINE LOTS on Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., near boulevard, and other fine improvements for $350 to $400 each; 1 block from station; 24 trains per day; fare 8 cents; the cheapest property in Chicago's best and most accessible suburb. Come soon and let us show it to you. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 East Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—LOTS ADJACENT TO NEW CAR-shops of C. & N. W. R. R. and within two blocks of depot, on favorable terms. A. C. ODELL, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 10, first floor.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCES IN HYDE PARK, from $7,000 to $40,000; also, fine building lots in best location. Will take parties wishing to buy to look at property on short notice. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, FIVE-ACRE blocks on 2 years' time; no payment down if purchaser will build immediately. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES AT CLYDE, ON C. B. & Q. Railroad, close to station and church; fine improvements in progress. This is the only small acre tract in the market at Clyde. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE PROPERTY—BEAUTIFUL suburban home; large house and 8½ acres of ground, convenient to depot, and having a delightful view of lake, for $12,000. Very easy terms. HOVEY, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST FORTY-EIGHTH-ST. DEPOT, at the C. & N. W. Car Works, lots and blocks cheap, on easy terms, and help to build. The car-works now building will cause this property to increase rapidly in value. C. E. CRAFTS, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A HIGH, DRY AND beautifully located lot at Desplaines; $10 down, and $5 a month. There is no better savings bank than this, for these lots will double in the next twelve months. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEXT TO CITY LIMITS, on West Madison-st., at a bargain; ripe for subdivision; to be sold at once or withdrawn from the market for a year. ALFRED L. SEWELL & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LOTS VERY CHEAP AT Brighton, near depot.
100 feet on Fiftieth-st., south front; only $1,600; easy time.
100 feet at Kenwood.
40 acres at a great bargain on Halsted-st.
80 acres near shooting park at extremely low figures.
Lots at Englewood and Auburn.
S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—ONLY A FEW LEFT of those choice $350 lots lying close to station and Normal School; monthly payments, better than a savings bank. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN AT HINSDALE call from 9 to 1 at 73 and 74 Dearborn-st., main floor. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A DESIRABLE dwelling house of 8 rooms, good brick cellar, furnace, hard and soft water. Lot 148x152 ft, ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LUXURIOUS COUNTRY SEAT IN Michigan, of 1,500 acres, with lake, residences, fountains, mills, etc., fitted up for a retired gentleman of fortune and leisure. Value, $150,000.
A splendid first-class stock, dairy, and fruit farm of 1,100 acres, near the above; $66,000.
New brick residence, 16 rooms, at Highland Park, $14,000.
Marble-front residence, 15 rooms, on University place, (worth $15,000), $13,000.
Stock and dairy farm of 240 acres near Elgin, Ill., $10,500.
Neat dwelling at Highland Park, very low, $4,000.
Call from 2 to 4 p. m., at Room 29 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE LOTS, SUBDIVISION OF 500 acres, well improved, good, dry prairie land, adjoining Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; $85 per acre, 1, 2, and 3 years; 3-room cottage, $150 extra. J. EARLE, owner; office days, Friday and Monday, Room 3, basement, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FARM—140 ACRES OF LAND, 120 plowed, 10 acres of hops; crops on the ground; hop house, 24x60 feet; good barn; the dwelling contains 12 rooms; plenty of shrubbery; price, $4,000; terms reasonable. For particulars address J. D. SARLES, P. M., Armenia, Juneau Co., Wis.

FOR SALE—COAL LAND AT BRAIDWOOD; 80 acres in Section 12, in Grundy County, in centre of great coal field, now being worked. Address MIDDLETON, P. O. Box 1995, New York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 160 ACRES, WITH IMPROVEMENTS, at Delevan, Tazewell County, Ill. The land is of the best quality. Terms of sale very easy. Apply to PECKHAM & BROWN, Reaper Block, Room 6, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A COTTAGE AND lot on the South or West Side worth from $3,000 to $4,000; will pay $1,000 cash; must send particulars or call at once. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!—WE HAVE constant inquiries for acre property; can make quick sales at good prices. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—LOTS! LOTS! LOTS! ON WEST WASHINGTON-st., Park-av., Warren-av., and Adams-st., South State-st., Prairie, and Indiana-avs., North Dearborn and LaSalle-sts. We have customers for lots on the above and neighboring streets. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON THE SOUTH Side, between Eighteenth and Thirty-first-sts., and east of State-st. All cash will be paid; price not to exceed $10,000. Apply to A. LOEB & BROTHER, 133 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—LOTS ON THE NORTH AND WEST Sides. We have many applications, and want them in all localities, to meet the wants of customers. OSBORN & SKILLMAN.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—$5,000 PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGE backed by good parties; 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent; will discount 10 per cent, and pay a small commission. Address Y 89, Tribune office.

I WILL PAY $400 FOR $10,000, SIXTY DAYS, AND give $25,000, trust deed, real estate, purchase money paper, first-class, as collateral, with a first-class name worth $1,000,000 over and above incumbrance; principals only that can furnish the money need address Z 35, Tribune office, before 11 o'clock a. m.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITIES. PURCHASE-money mortgages bought and sold. LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN office; late Jacobs & Co., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables. 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE, $1,000 to $30,000; real estate paper wanted; loans on leaseholds. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 178 State-st.

TO LOAN—I HAVE MONEY TO LOAN UPON REAL estate security in sums of not less than $10,000. DAVID FALES, 44 Portland Block.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 OR MORE ON IMPROVED Illinois farms; time, 5 years. A. HARSHBERGER, Real Estate and Loan Agent, Room 8 Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

WE HAVE FUNDS ON HAND TO LOAN ON REAL estate. We buy and sell real estate, commercial paper, bonds, stocks, local securities, and do a general financial business. J. McCORD & CO., 109 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$600 FOR 1 OR 2 YEARS AT 12 PER cent, secured satisfactory. Address for 3 days, O 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD PURCHASE-MONEY NOTES; no commissions. Inquire at No. 2, 326 State-st.

$2,000 OR $2,500 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate. SEWELL CLARK, Room 13, Otis Building, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

$8,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE security for three or five years, at 10 per cent interest. BRYAN LATHROP, 13 Exchange Building.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. DARLING WILL GIVE LESSONS IN DRAWING and painting at the Studio, Room 81 (via elevator) Republic Life Building, 161 LaSalle-st.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Entrance examination June 2 and 3, and Oct. 1 and 2. For catalogue, recent entrance examination papers, or further information, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK WANTED—500,000 CITY—CASH ON DELIVERY; convenient to all southwest yards; parties wanting to sell will please call before 3 o'clock p. m. to-day. DUNNE & SCANLAN, 164 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FINE LOT OF BUILDING-stone, cut and ready for immediate use. Also, 20,000 pressed brick, both suitable for house fronts. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—300,000 FIRST-CLASS COMMON BRICK in exchange for choice, unincumbered residence lots. Inquire at Room 1, 146 Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CAUSES. ALL LAW business attended to. Room 3, 247 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

8 PARK ROW—FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT with board.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT — PLEASANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

43 HUBBARD COURT—NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

118 AND 120 THIRD-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, several nice rooms, suitable for man and wife, or single gentlemen; also first-class day-board.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT OR BACK PARLOR to rent with board, furnished or unfurnished; day boarders received; barn to rent.

454 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY PLEASANT ALCOVE suite to rent, with first-class board.

494 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, with first-class board; also, day board. A good barn to rent.

508 WABASH-AV.—PERSONS DESIRING A pleasant and quiet home will find elegantly-furnished rooms, with board, at above number. Also, day boarders accommodated at moderate prices. Table first-class. References exchanged.

554 WABASH-AV.—CHOICE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES, or gentlemen with board. Accommodations first class. Day boarders taken. References exchanged.

599 WABASH-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or single gentlemen may obtain desirable and nicely furnished rooms, with excellent board; references.

751 WABASH-AV.—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen, with first-class table; references required.

799 WABASH-AV.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS for rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished, at moderate prices.

867 WABASH-AV.—VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED room and unfurnished alcove room, with board; one or two day boarders taken.

927 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS EN suite or single, with first-class board. A few day-boarders accommodated.

1053 WABASH-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, and a few single gentlemen, can find board and pleasant rooms.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a first-class front room, furnished, in a first-class, marble-front residence and locality, on Michigan-av., fronting east, with the ordinary board of a private family. Call on H. W. CLARKE, Attorney, No. 2 Oriental Building, 120 LaSalle-st.

BAYLEY'S HOTEL, 653 STATE-ST.—WANTED A few more boarders; board per week, $5.50 to $6. Call and see.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—EVERYTHING first-class. Terms, $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

West Side.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—MARBLE FRONT—A HOME of comfort, elegance, and refinement; new, clean, and every convenience; terms reasonable. Suites and single now ready.

47 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO VERY NICE UNFURNISHED rooms, with board, to gentleman and wife. Good reference required.

123 WEST MADISON-ST.—A PLEASANT FRONT room to rent, furnished, suitable for two gentlemen, with or without board. Table board, $5 per week.

134 WARREN-AV., COR. WOOD-ST.—DESIRABLE accommodations for a married couple, and 2 young gents, the latter at $7 per week; table superior.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ALCOVE SUITE with board.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND nice room, with large closet, suitable for gentleman and wife; modern improvements; private family.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NEAR UNION PARK—Two elegant, large, well-furnished rooms, with board; accommodations and location No. 1.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER DESPLAINES and Washington-sts., day board, $4.50 per week; board and room, $7 to $10 per week; best accommodations.

North Side.

238 HURON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, in a private family, an elegantly-furnished front suite; also one large room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; within 10 minutes' walk of Court-House; house has modern improvements.

Country.

BOARDING—I HAVE ROOM FOR A FAMILY, OR several single boarders. MRS. D. O. DICKINSON, Waukegan.

I HAVE A PARLOR AND BED-ROOM; ALSO TWO large rooms, all nicely furnished; would like boarders for the summer. Address Box 1078, Evanston, with reference.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, for gentleman and wife, west of Robey-st., between Park-av. and Monroe-st., stating terms, which must be reasonable. Address V 66, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SUITABLE PARTY WANTED AS SECRETARY to an extensive corporation in sewing-machine business; principal office in Chicago; preference given to a party taking some interest in the company. Address O 80, Tribune office. Real address confidential.

A GOOD SALOON ON THE NORTH SIDE, FIRST-class location, doing a good business, cheap for cash. Apply to THOMAS McGOVERN, with Swain, Barnard & Co., 43 and 45 State-st.

AN OPEN FRUIT STAND WITH GOOD STOCK for sale. 340 State-st., doing a fine trade.

A PARTY WITH $1,000 OR $1,500 CAN WALK INTO a paying billiard hall on public thoroughfare; for sale. Inquire of M. BEVERLEY, 21, 122 LaSalle-st.

A RETAIL GROCERY, DOING A BUSINESS LAST year with a net profit of about $6,000, for sale, on account of ill health. Address F 75, Tribune office.

A LARGE BILLIARD HALL, AT A BARGAIN, for sale—(very well adapted for a concert saloon), together with a fine fitted up saloon in the best business location on West Madison-st.; this business can be bought also without billiards and stock. For particulars, inquire of B. J. NOCKIN, 75 South Dearborn-st.

A WELL-FURNISHED CUSTOM BOOT AND shoe business for sale, on account of retirement from business. Call and see on the premises, 123 West Madison-st.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE PROMINENT CORNER, fresh stock, large trade; no bonus; no fixtures to buy. Rare chance. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn.

I HAVE FOR RENT A CONFECTIONERY AND ice cream saloon in a good location, or will take a partner with $300 or $400; he to assume complete control of the business. Apply at 213 East Madison-st.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE IN A GOOD location, at 79 Blue Island-av.

SALOON WITH 2 BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE; a bargain if bought soon, at 352 South Clark-st., in basement.

SHOEMAKERS, CARPENTERS, GROCERS, masons, plasterers, whitewashers, painters, druggists, to rent cheap, and give jobs. No chance for drinkers. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE CHEAP, HAS 7 run of stone, new engine of ample power in good order; is in a town of 8,000 people; good local trade; shipping facilities, two Eastern railroads and Mississippi River. Terms easy. Address or call on F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

THE SOAP MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT formerly known as "The Lakeside Chemical Works," for sale. Complete in all its appointments. A rare chance for those wishing to engage in the soap-making business, on a moderate or extensive scale. Apply to or address C. A. McINTYRE, 624 West Indiana-st.

WANTED TO SELL ON ACCOUNT OF ILL health, one half interest in an established good paying business; $600 required. Only those who can give good references need address H 45, Tribune office, stating where an interview can be had.

$600 WILL BUY A SALOON AND BOARDING-house, close to a depot; fixtures and furniture complete, room for 40 boarders. Address D 94, Tribune office.

$1,000 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well-established cash business, paying half that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 38.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AS THE DEMAND CONTINUES LIVELY FOR horses at our establishment, we will continue to say so, and after parties get tired spending money and time at other places, bring them to us and we will sell them at 261 and 263 State-st., sale stables for horses and carriages. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF VICTORIAS, panel and curtain rockaways, phaetons, slide and jump seat buggies, &c., at 327 State-st. P. L. SMITH.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-SEATED LIGHT BUSINESS wagon; several open and top second-hand buggies; also some first-class light and heavy buggies of our own make. HAYDE & O'BRIEN, 731 State-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—$275—HORSE, BUGGY, HARNESS, lap robes, blankets, etc.; buggy almost new; will be sold for $275, cost $550. Call at 627 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TEN NEW BUGGIES, CHICAGO make, will be sold regardless of cost. Call at 627 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD TWO-SEATED BUGGY, NEW harness, and good horse, all worth $250, $150 cash will take them. Address Z 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT, YACHT BODY, OPEN BUGGY, nearly new. Inquire at Grand Central Stables, on Fourteenth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THREE TWO-SEATED CARRIAGES, one rockaway carriage, and one two-seated open democrat wagon. Can be seen at Wren's Stable, Twenty-sixth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP-CARTS, AND HARNESS to match; team harness, wagon harness, dray harness, and all kinds of harness, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—DUMP-CARTS, AND HARNESS TO match, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S ROAD MARE, YOUNG and sound; can trot in 50 or better. In rear 158 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A BAY HORSE TO MATE A YOUNG bay horse 16½ hands; or will sell. 809 West Madison-st.

PASTURAGE—EXCELLENT FEED, WATER, AND shade near city. C. H. BECKWITH & SONS.

WANTED—TEAMS WITHOUT WAGONS, TO DO hauling, for three months. Inquire 786 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY HORSE, SOUND, good stepper, weighing 950 to 1,100 pounds; cheap for cash. Apply to JAS. W. ELLSWORTH, 1 West Randolph-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENERAL office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—WEST SIDE OFFICE of NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—NORTH SIDE OFFICE, No. 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Open evenings.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 254 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER IN A LARGE wholesale house; must be thoroughly competent; also an assistant bookkeeper. Address immediately, with full particulars, Y 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GERMAN DRY GOODS CLERK. Apply to KELLY & GOURLAY, 206 Archer-av.

WANTED—SALESMEN OF EXPERIENCE FOR silk department. Apply at 8 o'clock a. m. None but competent men need apply. MANDEL BROTHERS, Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—AN HONEST, RELIABLE MAN, WITH a few hundred dollars, to take an interest in and charge of my business; $125 a month and half profits allowed. Address Y 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD TRAVELING SALESMAN; German preferred. Address O 59, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A NO. 1 WAGON-MAKER, CORNER Halsted and Thirty-first-sts., No. 1945. Call within 3 days.

WANTED—GOOD COAT AND PANT HANDS, steady employment, and good wages. None but good hands need apply. T. F. PHILLIPS, 10 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SHOEMAKER ON SEWED and pegged boots. Inquire opposite Transit House, Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—AN UPHOLSTERER AT GOVERNMENT Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN A MOLDING MACHINE. He must be a sober, industrious man, and one who thoroughly understands the business. Address LEONARD & YEOMANS, Danville, Ill., giving references and wages wanted.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS at SWINEY BROS., 507 and 513 Kinzie-st., corner Ashland-av.

WANTED—SIX GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTERS AT F. E. CANDA & CO.'S Car Works, Blue Island-av. and Robey-sts.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BARBERS AT the Orient Hotel Hair-Dressing and Bathing-Rooms, 287 South State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER WHO wants to go in the country. Apply at M. KRONBERG, 119 State-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN FOR MICHIGAN; also saw-mill and farm hands; free fare. Apply at SNELL & CO.'S, 97 West Randolph-st., Room 4.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A NEW YORK IMPORTING AND jobbing wine and liquor house, well and favorably known for many years, seek the services of an active young man as salesman for the Northwest. With one who has a safe and well-established trade among druggists and grocers, a liberal arrangement will be made. The best of references of past services will be required. Address IMPORTER, Post-Office Box 4891, New York.

WANTED — COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS IN hardware; also, those in book and stationary trade, who desire a specialty to sell on liberal commissions, to address Box 3094, P. O. New York.

WANTED—MEN IN THE CITY AND ALL PARTS of the country to sell Prof. Henry's non-explosive for kerosene oil. $3 to $8 a day easily made on small capital. A. RAY, Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—WE WANT TO ENGAGE TWO ACTIVE men familiar with sewing-machines; references required. D. STONER & CO., 125 Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN TO TAKE THE best opportunity ever offered to make a fortune with small capital. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Patents wanted.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK A BAND SAW. Apply at JOHN PHILLIPS' chair-shop, on North Green-st.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO call on JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.; $30 to $40 a week sure money.

WANTED—A SMART BUSINESS MAN WITH at least $25 to invest in a business that will bring him at least $200 a month. Apply of H. FULLER, 51 South Canal-st., up-stairs, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; good wages. Apply at 321 Tyler-st., near Centre-av.

WANTED—1 COMPOSITOR. APPLY AT 55 WEST Lake-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. A German preferred. Inquire at 1278 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer who can give good references; wages liberal. Call at 910 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of two; good wages. Apply at No. 5 Lumbermen's Exchange.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, GOOD WAGES, good kitchen, good bed, and good eating; no washing, no front steps to scrub; dinner at half-past 6. Call at 110 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; Norwegian preferred. Apply at one to 586 North Wells-st., in rear.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART GIRL, TO COOK, wash, and iron. Apply at No. 11 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at Evanston. Apply or address JOE SOMERS, 108 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK IN KITCHEN, TO help man cook; not hard work; must sleep out; wages $20 per month. Apply at 479 Wabash-av., corner Eldridge-court.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, wash, and iron, and a second-girl. Norwegians or Swedes preferred. Apply immediately, 20 Depuyster-st.; good wages.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AN EXCELLENT cook; one that is clean and neat. 1142 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 77 Vincennes-av., two blocks south of Douglas House.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL. SMALL PRIVATE family. Apply at 243 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; family small; good wages. Scandinavian, German, or Canadian preferred. Apply at 448 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A RESTAURANT COOK, AT 30 NORTH Canal-st. Woman preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL—ONE WHO understands cooking preferred. Apply 138 Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEGIAN girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; good wages and permanent place to a competent person. Apply, with references, at 470 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A PRIVATE FAMILY of three, to take the entire charge. Bring references from last place. 335 Sedgwick-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD, PLAIN COOK, WASHER, and ironer. Apply at 10 Eldridge-court. Also a dining-room girl.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. German preferred. Inquire in saloon No. 30 East Erie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply for two days at 229 Morgan-st., from 9 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family at good wages, at 311 West Monroe-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—STRAW HAT AND BONNET PRESSERS and blockers. Apply to J. C. STRAIN & CO.'S Straw Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 260 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL, WHO ALSO IS willing to assist in doing the housework. Apply at 410 Milwaukee-av., second floor.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL; ALSO, FIRST-CLASS cook, at 69 North Sheldon-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—AT OGDEN HOUSE, CORNER OF Franklin and Washington-sts., one first-class head laundress; also one first-class washerwoman.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A NICE HOUSEKEEPER WHO CAN do the work of a small family of 4, near Washington Heights. Call at 113 and 105 South Water-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—20 GOOD DININGROOM GIRLS, IMMEDIATELY, for the city. Call at the corner of Lake and Dearborn-sts., between 3 p. m. and 6 p. m.. Inquire for J. McNAMARA.

WANTED—GIRLS OF EVERY NATIONALITY who are able and willing to work can find places in good families by calling at MRS. WHITTAKER'S, 265 Chicago-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES; Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, and Germans; cooks, nurse-girls, general housework. Employment Office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, A COMPETENT saleslady for underwear and notion departments. None but a very active, experienced hand need apply, 9 to 11 a. m. only, to R. H. McDOWELL, 131 South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WE GUARANTEE THE BEST chance ever offered men and women in city or country selling our 20 fast selling articles. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE FOR A LITERARY work, neither book nor picture, sells at sight; send for circulars and make money; want man in city about a week. Call from 12 to 2. JAMES P. SCOTT, 163 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTTON-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERY COUNTY—HEWITT Fluting, Polishing, and Band Iron, combined. Sell at sight. 178 East Madison-st., Room 15.

AGENT WANTED—A LIVE AGENT TO SELL A chromo which goes like hot cakes. Chicago Picture Frame Manufacturing Company, 70 East Madison-st., corner of State-st.

AGENT WANTED—FOR THE SALE OF A FIRST-class sewing machine, a sample of which may be seen from 9 to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m., at Room No. 17 Burke's Hotel, Madison-st., May 24.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—FORCED SALE—$250 WILL BUY NEW, first-class piano that cost $600. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 26.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—WE WILL SELL AT Public Auction, at our salesroom, 87 Market-st., on Tuesday, May 27, at 10 o'clock, one piano order, made by W. W. Kimball for $225; one piano order made by H. C. Schomaker & Co., $225. By order of Samuel B. King. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

PIANOS TO RENT, AT LOWEST RATES. Tuning and repairing promptly attended to. N. GOOLD & SON, 13 Cottage Grove-av.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—100 FEET SOUTH FRONT, NORTHWEST corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Inquire at 125 Clark-st., in bank.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT 150 FEET ON RIVER, just north of Twenty-second-st. bridge, and now occupied by Daniel Bogle as a coal-yard. Apply in basement, northeast corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $8,000, IN a well-established commission business. For further particulars address V 95, Tribune office, for 3 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL or a wholesale grocery; understands the business, and can give good city references; those who are not willing to pay a good man a good salary need not apply. Address E D, 268 Blue Island-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS drug and prescription clerk; speaks German and English fluently. Address H G, 173 South Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAW clerk desires a situation with a good law firm; refers to present and former employers. Call or address J K B, Room 18, Honore Block.

SITUATION WANTED—BUSINESS MEN DESIRING the services of a short-hand writer to dictate their correspondence to, can find such by addressing F 63, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF intelligence and good habits to learn the printing trade, either in Chicago or some town near. Address Z 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT—BY A first-class light carriage body-maker. Address W H K, Grand Rapids, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OF CARPENTERS, or to superintend the erection of buildings. Good references. Address Z 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MILLER, who has had twelve years' experience, as miller or millwright. First-class references furnished if required. Address V 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, who has had 20 years' experience, wants a position as stationary engineer. Address O 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS A FIRST-class meat or pastry cook; good reference. Address Z 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MANUFACTURERS OF Engines and Machinery—A competent draughtsman and a machinist, of nine years' experience as a practical machinist, is at liberty for an engagement; is capable of taking charge of a shop, and can furnish best of references. Address D, in care of 122 South Halsted-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND good man as hostler and to work at all work, with a private family. Good reference. Address or call at 213 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANE, AS COACHMAN in a first-class American family, understands the care of a small flower garden; must be a steady place. Address for three days, V 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH man, in a private family, to drive and take care of horses. Apply at 14 East Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a young man (a Dane), a first-rate hand at horses, and will make himself generally useful; can give the best of city references. Call or address H. P. NEILSON, 151 East Kinzie-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER; SPEAKS German and English, or to take care of horses and work around the house. Apply at 124 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION AS AN ASSISTANT physician by a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; has had experience. Address immediately, MEDICUS, No. 138 South Water-st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do second work in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Apply at 11 Liberty-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work in a private family, or chamber work in a private boarding-house. Apply at 1172 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general or second housework in a small family. Call at 277 East Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chambermaid or dining-room girl. Please call at 310 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL IN A private family, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and has good reference. Apply 224 South Desplaines-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROFESSIONAL woman nurse. Call at 238 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as wet nurse. Would prefer to take a baby in keeping at her own house. Apply at 54 Joseph-st., Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE. THE ADVERTISER has lived 5 years in one family. 134 Butterfield-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR some respectable family; good references given. Address L H, 130 South Peoria-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AT THE SCANDINAVIAN-German Intelligence Office—For first-class servant girls, in Chicago and the country, in hotels, restaurants, laundries, boarding-houses, and private houses; don't fail to give us a call, and remember our number is 80 Milwaukee-av. Mrs. DUSKE'S Intelligence Office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY graduate of a business college as bookkeeper, assistant, or cashier; will work for a few weeks for nothing on trial; unexceptionable city references. Address L 28, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS AND location, consisting of stationery, notions, &c., large store, with low rent, parlors in rear, rent only $25 per month, near Union Park. Inquire of LAWRENCE & MOFFETT, 181 Madison.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR AN IMPROVED FARM OF 160 or 200 acres within 75 miles of Chicago, 10 lots with improvements near Central Park, fronting on Lake, Park-av. and Washington-st. Inquire on the premises, or address O. WELLS, 1305 West Lake-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM IN THE STATE OF NEW York, 3 miles north of Syracuse (city of 60,000); best 100-acre farm in county. Price, $25,000. Will exchange for Chicago property, and pay or assume $10,000. WM. GARNETT & CO., 153 Monroe-st., Room 3.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY fine residence in Janesville, Wis.; will pay some cash. Address 336 Blue Island-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR LOTS—A NEW 9-ROOM house and lot, good location, West Division, near Ashland-av. and VanBuren-st. cars; immediate possession. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS UNIMPROVED property near Central Park, worth $15,000, for a farm within 75 miles of Chicago, price not to exceed $14,000. J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., in Citizens' Bank.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BUILDING LOTS—A NEW brick residence; location and finish first-class. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EVANSTON—A FINE CORNER, 75x180, four blocks from depot, on the ridge, and near the fine residences of J. H. Kedzie and H. B. Hurd—wish to exchange this or South Evanston lots for lumber. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD 3-MINUTE trotting horse, open or top buggy wanted for first-class merchant tailoring. Address V 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—LOT NEAR R. I. depot for house and lot east of State-st. and north of Thirty-fifth. EVANS & DICKINSON, 126 Clark-st., Room 28.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, and furniture, 3 farms in Mason County, Ill., all under a good state of cultivation, near market and railroad—one farm of 115 acres, one of 240 acres, and one of 335 acres. Also a fine new dwelling house and 3 lots in the City of Peoria, Ill., with all modern improvements. All worth $50,000 cash. Will trade part or all. Address Box 1443, Peoria, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. SHOLZ, MANUFACTURER OF RAG-CARPETS, corner Mohawk and Menominee-sts. Custom work promptly attended to. Carpets for sale.

CASH PAID FOR WATCHES, JEWELRY, OLD gold, silver, firearms, and all goods of value, at the Exchange Loan Office, 203 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

GEORGE AUSTEN, FROM LEXINGTON, KY., that cooked at Cincinnati Union Bethel Home, for the Chicago sufferers during the fire, is now in the city of Chicago. Now I am cooking at the Bethel Home, in the city of Chicago, on the corner of Lake and Desplaines-sts. I came off on the 17th of April, and commenced on the 18th, and if any of my acquaintances wish to call, they can see me. GEORGE AUSTEN.

GO TO THE PEOPLE'S STORE FOR ALL THE latest styles. PATTEES & CO., 313 State-st.

GRANVIL'S CURE FOR PILES IS THE BEST known remedy in the world. Sold by all druggists, and wholesale at VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REED'S.

HAY BARN, HAY PRESSES, AND GRASS LAND, together, or separately, for one or term of years; good chance offered. J. M. STEWART, 302 West Indiana-st.

MRS. RANDAZZO, LATE OF ALBANY, N. Y., begs leave to inform the ladies of Chicago that she is prepared to color ladies' faded switches (by an entirely new process) any shade, from a light brown to a deep black. Warranted not to fade sooner than the natural color. Depot, 131 Twenty-second-st., up-stairs.

TROY LAUNDRY, 73 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST., NEAR Madison. Family washing made a specialty. Work called for and delivered free of charge. G. WILLSEY, Proprietor.

TAILORS WANTED—AN EXTRA MASS MEETING is to be held in their new hall, 68 and 70 West Lake-st., 8 o'clock Monday evening. By order of central body.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A DIAMOND, WEIGHT about 1¼ carats, pure in color, deep, and perfect. Address F 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—LABORING MEN, FARMERS, YOUNG men going West, and everybody that needs a tent, wagon cover, horse blanket, or camp equipage of any kind, free, etc., to go at once to the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st., and get your goods at half price.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A LARGE BUILDING suitable for a wood-working or other manufacturing business. It is situated in the heart of the lumber district and accessible by teams. Engine, shafting, &c., in the building. Apply to or address C. A. McINTYRE, 624 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZED NEARLY NEW safe. Price $140. Also large double standing desk. 37 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A CABINET MAKER'S BENCH, ONLY $10, and some tools, all new. At 3d house on Thirty-first-st., railroad track and Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—A NINE-FOOT PLATED SHOW-CASE. Apply at 96 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—SOME FINE CYLINDER DESKS, cheap; also, keep on hand all kinds of first-class office furniture, at lowest prices, at Furniture Factory, 77 and 79 Noble-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MARRIED LADY, WITH one child, wishes to take charge of furnished house during summer months; reasonable rent; will give reference. Address, with particulars, Z 45, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

WANTED — FLAX-BRAKE AND PICKER or beater, for making common tow or flax-moss. Address basement, northwest corner Lake and State-sts.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—E. E. RYAN & CO., INSURANCE Agents, will please call and insure my dwelling and furniture. WM. H. ALLEN, 181 North May-st.

THE INDIANS.

(Continued from the First Page.)

rival of the patients at the camp at the south end of Tule Lake. All the wounded save the Warm Spring scout are doing well, but he will die unless he consents to have his arm amputated.

VAN BREMER'S, May 21—2 p. m.—The infantry arrived here last evening, and established a camp on Willow Creek.

FAIRCHILD'S RANCH, May 22—8. a. m.—Gen. Hardie, Col. Gillem, and Lieut. Rockwell will leave for Yreka, the former going north, and the two latter will proceed to San Francisco.

YREKA, Cal., May 23.—From J. H. McCoy, who just came in from Fairchilds in eight hours and fifty minutes, we learn that the Hot Creek band were brought in by Fairchilds' party and surrendered to Gov. Davis, apparently unconditionally. They gave up their arms, and were put under guard. The band numbered fifty-five men, women, and children, including fifteen warriors. Among the number are "Bogus Charley," "Shacknasty Jim," "Curley-Head Doctor", Frank and others, the best fighting-men Capt. Jack had. "Boston Charley" is believed to have been killed, and "Hooka Jim" is hunting him. It is supposed there are twenty warriors with Capt. Jack, whose whereabouts are unknown, though it is surmised he is in the Pit River mountains.

Gen. Gillem has been superseded.

Gen. Wheaton, Gen. Gillem, Lieut. Rockwell, and others are expected from the front this evening, when we will probably have further particulars of the surrender. McCoy says Gen. Davis was very blue with the Indians, and gave them to understand that if they attempted to escape they would be shot by the guards.

A. B. Meachem, ex-Peace Commissioner, arrived this morning from Salem, Oregon. The object of his visit has not transpired.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—A special to the *Bulletin* gives the following particulars of the surrender of the Hot Spring band of Modocs.

FAIRCHILD'S RANCH, May 22—3 p. m.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon, "One-eyed Dixie" returned to Gen. Davis' headquarters at a slashing pace, her horse being completely blown. She made an obeisance, and at once let her tongue loose. She reported that the Indians were close at hand, ready to enter camp under an escort. All they asked was that Fairchild should come out to meet them. No soldiers need come, and the presence of Fairchild would be considered a guarantee of good faith. "Where is Artena?" asked Gen. Davis. "Tied up," said Dixie; "long ride; no water." The absence of Artena gave rise to suspicions of foul play, which were only dispelled by her sudden advent. She, too, reined a foaming pony before Gen. Davis, and said the Indians were hovering about the hills near here, and yearned to surrender to Fairchild. Blair and two or three employes of Fairchild, with whom the Indians were acquainted, mounted swift steeds at the request of Gen. Davis, and started with "Dixie."

5 P. M.—The news of the intended surrender of the Indians spread through the camp like wildfire. The soldiers and Warm Spring scouts were alike elated with the prospect of a peaceful victory. "Dixie" told Gen. Davis before she started, that the Modocs feared the soldiers would kill them the instant they entered the camp. It required a great deal of diplomacy to convince her that the soldiers dare not disobey his commands.

Donald McKay, Captain of the Warm Springs, also, had to pledge his word that the scouts would not interfere. "Dixie" was told that the Government didn't intend to trifle any longer. She might go to the Modocs or not, according to her own wishes, but she must leave the camp. The Great Typee (Gen. Davis) wanted no squaws about him. She saw the point of the argument, and no longer hesitated. That is why she changed her mind this morning, after she had decided not to carry any more messages to the Modocs.

6 P. M.—"Here they come," was the cry that startled the camp a few moments since, and brought every person, citizen, soldier, old and young, to his feet. Hurrying forward to the crest of the hill west of the camp, I secured an excellent view of the scene beyond, the procession that was slowly creeping along in this direction. First came Mr. Blair, manager of Fairchild's ranche, mounted; fifty yards behind him, Mr. Fairchild; still further, twelve Modocs, bucks, squaws, and papooses. Never did a procession move more slowly. The few ponies ridden by the Modocs were gaunt and weak, and seemed scarcely able to carry the women and children, who literally piled upon them. The bucks numbered "Bogus Charley," "Steamboat Frank," "Curly-Headed Doctor," and others of lesser note. They were dressed in motley garb. Nearly all wore portions of the regular uniform of the United States army. Every buck carried a Springfield rifle. The women were dressed in clothes that had evidently been used by the fair sex within the confines of civilization. All entered the camp at a funeral pace. The noise and bustle among the soldiers was hushed, and few words were spoken. The Modocs said nothing. No one approached them until Gen. Davis came forward. He met the procession fifty paces from the house, and was formally introduced to "Bogus Charley." Charles is a slender, athletic, intelligent warrior, and speaks and thoroughly understands English. The scamp smiled sweetly on the General, and shook his hand. Then all the leading warriors came forward and greeted him cordially. Next, every buck laid his gun beside him and awaited orders. Gen. Davis said: "Give up your pistols and all your other arms." Each buck said he had no arms now. "Then," said the General, "I shall give you a camp where you may remain to-night. If you try to run or escape you will be shot dead." The order was explained to all and obedience promised. The procession then moved across Cottonwood Creek to a clump of trees. At this point, the tailings of the crowd came in. These were half naked children and aged squaws, who could scarcely hobble, and the blind, lame, halt and bony scum of the tribe. There were sixty-three persons, men, women, and children in all—twelve bucks, twenty squaws and their children. Mr. Fairchild says there are twenty bucks missing from the Cottonwood branch of the tribe.

"Bogus Charley" said "Boston Charley" was killed, and "Hooka Jim" was looking for Charley's body.

The dissatisfaction heretofore reported is corroborated by the captive Modocs, who parted company with Jack eight days ago. The captives are now drawing rations and arranging for a feast.

Capt. E. M. Camp arrived from Van Bremer's this afternoon.

Companies E and G, Twelfth Infantry, will remain here on guard. Capt. Kingsley commands Company E.

Gen. Wheaton and Capt. Winters reached here this morning.

The artillery has been divided into squadrons; also the Warm Springs, for the purpose of following Capt. Jack's faction of the Modoc tribe, and the respective commands will start out in a day or two.

S. A. Clarke, the New York *Times* correspondent, arrived from Ball's Ranch, reports having seen Indian signs on the road. There are probably Modocs in that vicinity. It is now well known that the Modocs have been within reach of the road from Balls to the Lava Bed for a week or more, and could have done an extensive business in the butchering line, had they been disposed.

7 p. m.—Another Modoc, who has just entered the camp and surrendered, is Hooka Jim, the Lost River murderer.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The following was received here to-night:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.

To Gen. Sherman, Washington:

Col. Davis reports about half the Modocs being whipped and hard pressed by Hasbrouck, have surrendered unconditionally. Davis says he will push the pursuit of Jack and his party, and hopes to end the war soon.

(Signed) J. M. SCOFIELD, Major General.

THE KICKAPOOS.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Secretary of War has received a telegram from Gen. Sheridan, at Chicago, in relation to the raid of Col. Mackenzie on the camp of the Kickapoo and Lipon Indians on the 8th, about 80 miles from Fort Clark, Texas. The Indian loss was nineteen killed and two wounded, and a former Chief of the Lipons and forty-one women and children were captured, besides two villages and accumulated property destroyed. Col. Mackenzie's loss was three men wounded, one mortally. The dispatch says nothing about the fight taking place on Mexican territory.

The following is the text of a telegram, received at the Mexican legation from the Vice-Consul at San Antonio, dated Thursday.

"I have seen the letters stating that, on the 17th inst., Gen. McKenzie crossed the Rio Grande above Piedras with 500 horsemen and attacked the Lipons, Muscallenes, and a party of Kickapoos, killing nineteen, taking more than thirty prisoners, and capturing a great many horses."

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—The *Picayune's* Austin special, which is given as a partially confirmatory of previous reports from other sources of intelligence via San Antonio, May 22, and from Fort Clark May 20, says McKenzie, commander of the post, started with the catenable design of making a tour around the country, but virtually to cross the Rio Grande River, to hunt out the scourge of our long-suffering frontier. He crossed the river on the night of the 17th, and went on his way secretly and silently towards Santa Rosa, Mexico, sixty miles from the border. At the Santa Rosa Mountains he encountered the Kickapoos, so dreaded on the frontier, while they were still in blissful ignorance of their imminent danger, killing 18 and capturing 42, with losses to him of two men mortally wounded. The General is on his way back to the post, where he will receive the grateful and sincere thanks of the frontier en masse for his prompt and effectual action in our protection. Later intelligence says Gen. McKenzie's command was fired upon by Mexicans on their recrossing the Rio Grande. The people on both sides of the river are wrought up to a high pitch of excitement. The Mexicans swore vengeance, and things look portentous. The above is confirmed both by Government couriers and private letters.

SNAKES AND SHOSHONES.

VIRGINIA, Nev., May 23.—Parties who arrived at Elko to-day from the Spruce Mountain report that, on the night of the 21st, the Indian discovered stealing lead from the smelting-works was traced to camp, where a council was progressing, evidently meaning mischief. The speakers were violent, and brandishing weapons. Freely participating in the council were fifty Goshoot warriors from Utah, and a number of Shoshones, all well armed. The citizens are alarmed at the appearance of the Goshoots and Snakes, from Idaho, and have organized to guard their homes.

It is discovered that all the powder in town had been purchased by the Indians several days previous, leaving the settlers almost defenseless. A messenger was dispatched to Camp Halleck for arms and ammunition, but the commander of that post refused to supply them. Jurors residing in the threatened section have petitioned to be released from attendance at court, as their presence is needed to protect their families. Should an Indian attack occur many settlers will be sacrificed. Government assistance cannot reach in time to prevent a loss of life. It is stated that there are but seven soldiers at Camp Halleck available for defense, the regular garrison being in the Modoc country. Spruce Mountain is in Elko County, sixty-five miles southeast of Elko.

THE YANKTON SIOUX.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A dispatch received at the War Department from Gen. Custer, dated Fort Randall, Dakota, on the 14th, contains the following statement: "Fallis, a guide, sent to me from Fort Randall, reports positively that 200 warriors and young men, belonging to the Yankton Agency, left their reservation, a few days ago, to join the hostile Indians of the Upper Missouri, and that the Indians will muster 5,000 warriors in the field this summer."

NEW YORK, May 23.—A Washington special says the War Department has information that Fort Abraham Lincoln was attacked by 100 Sioux Indians on May 7, the troops losing three horses, but no men. One Sioux was killed. Cavalry have been ordered there.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 23.—The debate on the interpellation introduced by the Conservatives began in the Assembly this afternoon. The floor and galleries were crowded. President Thiers and several members of the Cabinet were present. Duke DeBroglie opened the debate with a speech in favor of interpellation. M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, declared on the part of the Government that it was now necessary to abandon the provisional regime, and acknowledge the republic.

President Thiers then mounted the tribune to speak. Instantly a storm of objections and protestations came from the Right and Right Centre, which was met with counter cries from the other side. A scene of excitement and confusion followed which baffles description. The President endeavored in vain to make himself heard. His voice was drowned in the uproar. Finding that the House would not hear him, Thiers descended from the tribune and consulted with the Minister of Justice, M. Dufaure, took his place in the tribune, and, securing silence, said that he had been instructed to formally notify the Assembly, in accordance with the law adopted last session, that the President desired to address the House in person, and requested an adjournment until to-morrow morning, when he would proceed to deliver his speech. The Chamber accordingly adjourned.

A special meeting of the Deputies of the Left has been called for 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Left are pleased with M. Dufaure's speech and conduct. No decisive vote was taken to-day, and the supporters of the Government are hopeful of securing a majority of 20 against interpellation.

New York Herald Special.

PARIS, May 23.—President Thiers expects fourteen majority to-morrow. If defeated, he is prepared to resign.

Expecting a disturbance, the Minister of War has ordered Gens. Chauzy and Ducrot to rejoin their commands at Tours and Nevers to-night.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, May 23.—The city has witnessed another boiler explosion of a terrific nature, by which one man was killed and another dreadfully mutilated and scalded, and will die. It occurred at the oatmeal mill of Muirhead & Grey, as the men were beginning to work. The cause of the disaster is not yet known. The loss to the owners is about $4,000.

A report is current here that the Hon. John Carling, of this city, a wealthy brewer and member of the late Ontario Government, is to succeed in office Lieut.-Gov. Howland, at Toronto.

TORONTO, May 23.—Bawden, who robbed the express company at St. Catherines of $10,000, has been arrested in England, and a Canadian detective has been sent to bring him back to Canada.

OTTAWA, May 23.—The business of Parliament was concluded to-day. The Governor sanctioned a number of acts. The House will not be prorogued, but stands adjourned.

The body of Sir George E. Cartier has been embalmed. The funeral will take place in London, England, on the 27th, and the body will be sent to Canada by the steamer of the 29th.

OTTAWA, May 23.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir John A. MacDonald moved that an address be presented to the Governor-General praying that directions be given for a public funeral and monument to Sir George E. Cartier. The motion was carried.

In the afternoon the Governor-General arrived at the House, and assented to all the bills passed during the session, and Parliament adjourned until the 13th of August.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 23.—At the council of Ministers yesterday it was resolved to postpone measures for holding the elections in Cuba.

TURKEY.

LONDON, May 23.—The Sublime Porte has sent to the Dutch Government its protest against the war with Atcheen.

CANBY.

Funeral Obsequies at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind May 23—The funeral obsequies of Gen Canby took place from the First Baptist Church, this afternoon. The church was handsomely decorated throughout with emblems of mourning. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Day, of the Baptist Church assisted by the Rev. Drs. Bayless, of the Methodist, Kumler of the Presbyterian, and Bradley of the Episcopal Church.

After the ceremonies at the church, the remains were taken to Crown Hill Cemetery, followed by a very large procession, including city police, Emmet and College Guards, preceded by a band, organized societies, and officiating clergy.

The pall-bearers were Maj. Gen. Irwin McDowell, Maj. Gen. P. St. George Cooke, Lieut.-Gov. Leonidas Sexton, Judge Walter O. Gresham, Gen. F. McGinnis, Gen. H. Chapman, Judge C. H. Buskirk, Gen. Lew Wallace, John C. Wright, Esq., Gen. John B. Simonson, Austin H. Brown, Esq., Judge Livingston Howland.

The bearse-mourners were the family and staff of the deceased; the General of the Army and Lieutenant-General of the Army; the Governor and officers of State; Senators and Representatives in Congress from Indiana and other States; the Judiciary of the United States and the State of Indiana; the clergy; the Faculty of Wabash College; all the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the late war; the Mayor and corporate authorities of the City of Indianapolis and adjacent cities; officers of the army, navy, and marine corps of the United States; officers and members of the Board of Trade.

Among the distinguished military men present were Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Ekin, Pelanzy, Callender, Carrington, Baird, and others.

In the procession immediately following the hearse was the horse used by Gen. Canby in the Indian campaign, led by an orderly, with the General's sword hung from the horn of the saddles.

The Labor Question.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The carpenters of this city, at a mass meeting this evening, adopted resolutions declaring their unqualified adherence to the Eight-Hour law, and resolve to enforce it.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROUBLES ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—The Government has no official information concerning the engagement between Col. McKenzie and the Lipon and Kickapoo Indians, on the Mexican border, except the brief dispatch received today from Gen. Sheridan. In this dispatch, nothing is said of the precise locality, where the fight occurred, nor is there any mention of the fact, that the Indians were pursued into Mexican Territory. At the War Department, there appears to be little doubt that Col. McKenzie followed the thieving Indians across the border and chastised them on Mexican soil. Fort Clark, the place mentioned in Sheridan's dispatch, is one of the border posts, and it appears that the fight took place 80 miles from that point. It is thought the Indians were in league with bands of thieving Mexicans, acting, of course, in defiance of law, and that this fact becoming known to Col. McKenzie, he determined to pursue them to what they deemed their stronghold. For some time past our Government has been in possession of information which showed that the Texans on the Rio Grande have been subjected to the depredations of an organized band of outlaws, composed of Indians and Mexicans. The complaints and reports have come from officers of the Government, Revenue Collectors and Postmasters, and officers of the army, as well as settlers. While the Commission appointed by the President to inquire into these reported outrages has been about its business, the work of robbery and murder has steadily progressed without any redress. It is surmised at the War Department that the sufferers have appealed to the army officers in command on the Mexican border, and the result is Col. McKenzie's punishment of the Indians.

To a Peace Commission sent down to negotiate with the Kickapoos, some time since, the head men of that tribe said they were about to make a raid upon Texas, and when they returned they would be prepared to talk about peace with the Commissioners. It is thought at the Indian Office that it was that raid which Col. McKenzie so handsomely repelled. Our Government has repeatedly asked permission of the Mexican authorities to pursue the marauders into Mexican territory, but it has never received a satisfactory reply. Senor Mariscal, the Mexican Minister, is represented as saying that if it should become an imperious necessity for our troops to pursue the savage and hostile Indians from our territory into Mexico, that the Mexican Government, in his opinion, would not seriously complain. Whatever may be the facts as to Col. McKenzie's action, it seems to be the general opinion in official circles here, that the Mexican Government has little ground for complaint. In reply to the numerous protests against the raids made by Mexicans and Indians upon the citizens of Texas, the Mexican authorities have merely replied that while they did not approve of them, they were powerless to prevent them. This fact will go very far, it is thought, towards solving the otherwise grave question which might arise as to the conduct of Col. McKenzie. The ground taken is, that our Government is bound to protect its own citizens at all hazards, and if the Mexican Government cannot restrain its citizens, they must take the consequences. The question was informally discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day, but in the absence of official information, no definite conclusion could be reached. It is very certain, however, that the Government will be in no special haste to apologize to Mexico. Against every wrong and outrage that she may complain and protest, the United States can offer a dozen of far greater atrocities committed by Mexican citizens on the soil of the United States. The President has for a long time entertained the idea of bringing the Mexican business to a crisis, and it may be that the action of Col. McKenzie will afford the opportunity.

CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

In conversation to-day with a prominent public man of this District, the President took occasion to remark, with regard to the Chief-Justiceship, that no man should receive the appointment, who by reason of his political convictions or affiliations would in any way jeopardize the legitimate fruits of the rebellion. He was of the opinion that this consideration outweighed all others in selecting a candidate for this position.

CARPENTER'S NEW ORLEANS SPEECH.

Senator Matt Carpenter does not receive very flattering comments here on his late speech in New Orleans on the Louisiana trouble. A prominent Government official remarked to-day that this speech was a sort of political demurrer, which admitted all the grievances that the anti-Kelloggites complained of, and yet he told them that they were powerless to avert the consequences. Carpenter made substantially the same speech in the Senate last winter, and while the Capitol was ringing with his denunciations, he gave his vote for the amendment, which foisted the Kellogg Government on Louisiana, and defeated his own demand for a new election.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

It is stated on good authority that, in the event that Gov. Jewell does not accept the Russian mission, the appointment will be tendered to Henry S. Sanford, of Connecticut. Sanford has had considerable diplomatic experience, and was formerly Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg. He was more subsequently Minister to Brussels.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE VINDICATION OF MAJ. J. W. WHAM.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—About one year ago, Maj. J. W. Wham, of Salem, Ill., recently appointed Illinois Penitentiary Commissioner, was removed from the position of Indian Agent at the Red Cloud Agency, which he then held. The removal occasioned great surprise, as Maj. Wham had long been known as one of the most efficient officers in the Indian service. Since that date the Department of the Interior has most thoroughly investigated the matter. The result of the investigation has been the complete vindication of Maj. Wham and of his friends. Maj. Wham has recently been tendered by the Interior Department a position of greater importance and responsibility than that which he before held in the Indian service. To the proposition he made the following reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1873.

Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

Referring to your letter of the 19th instant, in which you inquire if I will accept the appointment of Indian Inspector created by act of Feb. 14, 1873, I have the honor to reply, for your information, that had my appointment to a more genial field of labor not been determined on, and the arrangements made by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior for carrying it into effect July 1, 1873, gladly would I have answered in the affirmative. For would it not be a high honor to be one of those who demonstrate to the American people the economy and practicability of that grand idea of the President to humanize, civilize, and Christianize the vast bands of wild Indians that roam over our West, a curse to themselves and a detriment to the onward march of civilization? I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. W. WHAM.

THE POLARIS SURVIVORS.

Consul Malloy telegraphs the Navy Department, from St. Johns, N. F., announcing the arrival of the United States steamer Frolic at that port, and stating that she will leave to-morrow (Saturday) night for the south with the Polaris survivors.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

The news of Col. McKenzie's fight with the Indians in Mexico is the subject of earnest comment in official circles here to-day, and revives attention to the many flagrant outrages in the past on the Texan border by parties coming from Mexico, and retreating to that soil after the commission of acts against the peace and property of citizens of that country. There are yet no official utterances regarding this particular occurrence, or the general subject, beyond the many remonstrances and communications of this Government, which already form a part of the history of the Indian outrages along the southern borders, but gentlemen who possess full information upon the subject, and have made it a matter of official communication, say unhesitatingly that the time has now arrived when the people who persist in making forays upon the citizens of the United States, or shield the perpetrators, should be taught a lesson.

Mr. Mariscal, the Mexican Minister at Washington, has not yet had an interview with the Department of State on the subject, but will await further particulars before calling on the Secretary for that purpose. Gen. Sherman, as long ago as 1871, in a letter to Secretary Belknap, said these sudden eruptions from Mexico have been of frequent occurrence, and the Rio Grande, being fordable, gives the Indians a certain and safe retreat. As we cannot properly cross the border in pursuit, Mexico ought to be liable for the acts of war done by the Indians owing her allegiance; and our people charge that these Indians are not only harbored, but that horses and cattle are openly sold in Mexican towns beyond the Rio Grande, and the General added: "This case appears to me clearly one for the State Department, as we are unable to apply a remedy." The State Department accordingly acted in the premises, but has been unable to obtain redress.

The President is reported as saying, to-day, though unofficially, that the time had come for some positive and definite action in regard to outrages on the Mexican border, and that if the Mexican Government applied for an explanation of the recent reported action of the military, it might, perhaps, be shown to have been justified, as the Mexican Government has given no redress for such outrages heretofore, and manifested but little, if any, disposition to prevent them.

A member of the Cabinet remarked to-day, with reference to the reported violation of Mexican territory by our troops, that it was not always easy to distinguish a boundary-line, but there was no room for mistakes when the depredatory Indians were overtaken. It is therefore inferred that this Government will not be disposed to censure Gen. McKenzie, but rather to approve his conduct, although he acted on his own responsibility. He is held in highest esteem by his army associates, both as soldier and gentleman. He is only about 32 years of age, being the youngest officer with the full title of Colonel in the army.

The Collector of Customs at Indianola to-day telegraphed to the Treasury Department for information respecting his duty in the case of the animals captured by Col. McKenzie, desiring to know whether he should hold them as contraband of war. Similar inquiries were made at the State Department, and the Secretary of the Treasury responded to the telegram that the captured animals should remain in the custody of the military authorities. There are no advices here official or otherwise as to whether the stock belongs to the Indians or to the Mexicans, or whether it was originally American property which had been stolen by the Indians.

A Washington special to a New York paper says the President to-day stated that Col. McKenzie's raid against the Indians into Mexican territory was made in pursuance of orders, and that our Government is determined to stop outrages on the Texas frontier at all hazards.

THE CABINET

session to-day was attended by all the members excepting Fish and Robeson. Secretary Belknap read despatches and gave other information in his possession relating to Indian affairs.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed J. S. Robinson, of Kenyon, Ohio, O. H. Clubbuck, of Fairmount, Minn., and Charles Aldrich, of Webster City, Ohio, Commissioners to ascertain the value of certain lands in Iowa, north of Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River, held by settlers under the pre-emption and homestead laws.

THE NAVY.

Rear-Admiral Pennock, commanding the naval forces on the North Pacific station, informs the Navy Department, under date of May 2, that he would leave Honolulu in the flag-ship California on the 4th inst. for San Francisco. He reports the condition of political affairs under the new King as satisfactory.

GREENBACKS.

Legal tenders outstanding, $456,353,708.

NOT TO BE SOLD.

The report that the War Department had ordered certain revolutionary relics to be sold at the Watervliet Arsenal, Troy, N. Y., is pronounced untrue by Secretary Belknap, who says he would never have countenanced such a sale, even if it had been contemplated by the Ordnance Bureau.

OFFICIAL POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postmasters throughout the country will be furnished with the new official postage-stamps next week.

TO BE SOLD.

The Navy Department will soon offer for sale the yacht America, now at the Naval Academy, Annapolis. This yacht, in a contest of speed some years ago, defeated the English yacht Fleet.

ANNUAL CRUISE.

The sailing vessel Constellation, recently used as a gunnery-ship at the Washington Navy-Yard, will go out with midshipmen from Annapolis on board for the annual practice cruise.

IN MEMORIAM.

There have been engraved at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, a vignette of the late William H. Seward, and another of the late Thomas Corwin. The former is for use on checks of the Disbursing Clerk of the State Department, and the latter for the use of the Interior Department.

RELIGIOUS.

Presbyterian General Assembly North at Baltimore—Proceedings Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 23.—The Assembly this morning gave two hours and a half to hearing delegates from corresponding bodies in America. The speeches were dull, heavy, and long, with the exception of one by Dr. Bacon, of the General Congregational Council. A Canadian brother spoke forty minutes, and distressed the Assembly exceedingly.

In urging the merits of the schema for supplementing the salaries of ministers who receive inadequate support, known as the plan of ministerial sustentation, Dr. Jacobus, of Pittsburgh, said it was the purpose in the Church to buy the sustentation board. He was followed by Dr. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn. It is the general belief in the Church that the work of sustentation is within the province of the Home Mission Board, and does not require separate agency. The whole matter will probably go over to the next Assembly, pending the report of the Committee on the consolidation of the Boards of the Church recently appointed.

[To the Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, May 23.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly a resolution looking to the thorough instruction in the doctrines of the Church in the Sunday school, and selecting Sunday school libraries with that view, was, after discussion, laid on the table. The Rev. Dr. Ells submitted a report from the Judiciary Committee on several cases pertaining to Church discipline. The report of the Committee on Home Missions was called up, and, pending consideration, the hour for the special order, the reception of delegates from corresponding bodies, having arrived, the Rev. H. D. Ganse, representative of the Reformed Church; the Rev. Kenneth McClellan, from the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland; the Rev. S. George Patterson and James Bennett, from the Synod of the Lower Provinces of British North America; the Rev. George B. Bacon, D. D., representative of the National Council of the Congregational Church of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, were severally introduced to the Assembly, and delivered addresses, bearing from their respective churches cordial greetings and fraternal regards. Dr. Crosby, the Moderator, replied to each of these delegations, acknowledging with due appreciation their messages of greeting, and tendering the good wishes and cordial regards of this Assembly.

After recess, Elder J. T. Johnson, from the Committee on Finance, submitted a report, reviewing and embracing the annual reports of the Trustees of the General Assembly, of the Treasurer of the General Assembly, and of the Trustees of the Presbyterian House, which was approved. The report of the Trustees of the General Assembly shows for the past year: Receipts, $72,359; expenditures, $68,396.

The Saturday evening session was set apart for the consideration of the report of the Theological Seminaries. The report of the Special Committee on the Report of the Permanent Committee on Sustentation was taken up and discussed until the close of the morning session, when the Assembly adjourned.

The session this evening is devoted to the report of the Committee on Relief Fund for disabled ministers and widows and orphans of deceased ministers. The report indicates that the past year has been one of progress in this behalf. The total income from April 1, 1872, to April 1, 1873, was $81,317; expenditures, $81,302; whole number on the roll who received aid for the same period is 379, viz: 204 widows, 155 ministers of the Gospel, and orphans of twenty families. The report was adopted. Elder John Taylor Johnson, Chairman of the Committee to prepare the budget, reported $1,500,000 as the amount to be raised the present year, and recommended the apportionment as follows: To foreign missions, $600,000; to home missions, $352,000; to publication, $75,000; to sustentation, $62,500; to education, $105,000; to freedmen, $75,000; to church erection, $120,000; to ministerial relief, $90,000. Total, $1,500,000. After debate, the report was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. John P. Thompson, representative from the Free Italian Church, addressed the Assembly, and was responded to by the Moderator. Adjourned.

United Brethren Conference.

DAYTON, O., May 23.—The eighth day's session of the United Brethren Conference convened to-day, with Bishop Dickson in the chair. Reports of Committees on Revision of Missions and Revision of the Discipline of the Church were presented, and the discussion arising occupied almost the entire day, and amid these discussions, without definitely settling the proposed points at issue, the Conference adjourned.

The Baptist Convention at Albany.

ALBANY, May 23.—This was the last day's session of the Baptist Convention. The annual report of the American Baptist Historical Society was read, and showed a very fair exhibit of the work done.

Accidentally Shot.

PITTSBURGH, May 23.—A young married lady, Mrs. Ousbourne, living with her husband at Carpenter's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, met with a fatal accident yesterday. Mrs. Ousbourne, while engaged in cleaning house, had occasion to remove a loaded rifle from a bed, and in doing so the trigger caught in the bed-clothes and was forced back far enough to cause an explosion of the cap. The contents of the barrel entered her left breast and she sank to the floor. The report aroused her husband, who was in an adjoining apartment, and on entering the room he found his wife lying in a pool of blood in a dying condition. Medical assistance was promptly summoned, but the victim lived only a few moments.

LOUISIANA.

A Forthcoming Proclamation—A Challenge—The Election Suits.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—Gov. Kellogg will issue a proclamation on Monday announcing that the interest on the State warrants will be paid immediately.

The Supreme Court is now reading decisions on cases pending as to the elections of officers in parishes, which will practically set at rest the right of Kellogg's people to office. It is understood that Kellogg will be supported by the Court. W. R. Hunt, Attorney for Kellogg, a magnificent specimen of a firebater, this morning sent a challenge to the editor of the *Herald* for publishing a defamatory article. The editor wrote a letter back promising to retract. Kellogg drove me down to the Supreme Court, and it was then that these facts became known, Hunt in my presence reading the Governor the letter.

The boummers who made their headquarters in the ladies'-car, made a raid on the inoffensive Congressmen and newspaper men who are not bummers, yesterday, and told them they were expected to pay $3 each to making Dwyer, the wire-pulling attorney, a present of plate. They secured $307, and Dwyer got the plate. It is only fair to add that Dwyer is a splendid manager, successfully eluding every effort to drag him into conversation as to the object of the excursion and the munificence of the railroad. Fortunately the information was to be had elsewhere, and all of us paid the $3 without much murmuring, looking upon it in the light of a necessary evil in these days of genteel blackmailing.

MINNESOTA.

Arraignment of the ex-State Treasurer for Embezzlement, and Expulsion of the Present One for Complicity Therein.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 23.—Emil Munch was yesterday arraigned in the District Court on two indictments, for embezzlement of State moneys, and allowed six days to plead.

William Seeger to-day pleaded guilty to articles of impeachment, and was formally sentenced to expulsion from office. The sale of the Munch-Seeger property yesterday, toward reimbursing their bondsmen, amounted to $55,000.

A Determined Pair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 23.—On Monday last, Mr. Frank Reynolds and Mrs. Sidney Brown, of Golden's Bridge, Westchester County, eloped to Chatham, where they were arrested by the Sheriff and held until Mr. Brown's arrival. The infuriated husband, on catching sight of Reynolds, pitched into him, and a lively rough and tumble fight ensued, until they were separated. All hands stopped over night at a hotel in Chatham, and the next morning Reynolds was missing. Brown and his wife and the Sheriff took the train for Golden's Bridge. At Ghent, the next station below, Reynolds boarded it and entered a different car from the one containing the unwelcoming race. By bribing a newsboy he contrived to send a note to Mrs. Brown, apprising her of of his presence, and several passed between them before Mr. Brown discovered what was going on. When he did he went into the car where Reynolds was sitting and began pummeling him, but the conductor separated them before much damage was done. The Sheriff then took Reynolds into custody, but he managed to escape again. Before the train reached Golden's Bridge a thorough search was made, but he was not found. He was lying concealed on the front platform of the baggage car, and was taken to New York. Supposing that he took to the woods, the Sheriff has since been scouring them in all directions. Mrs. Brown told her husband that she was a fool to follow her; that she loved Reynolds and he loved her, and she would run away again the first chance she got. To-day, sure enough, she again disappeared. Inquiry revealed the fact that she had gone to Hartford, Conn., and that Reynolds was in that city. Parties have gone in pursuit. Reynolds has a wife and two children, and another is expected.

Sporting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 23.—A match was made to-day between owners of Gazelle and Judge Fullerton to trot on Prospect Park Course on the 30th inst. for $2,500.

A fancy dog fight was contested this afternoon at Centreville Course, Long Island, between the white dog "Jim," son of the famous "Brandy," and a brindle dog from Waterbury, Conn., for $200 a side. It was a strictly private affair, tickets being placed at $5 each, and the attendance was confined to bankers, brokers, and gentlemen of wealth and leisure. Sheffield George, of Boston, handled the brindle, and Burke did the honors for "Jim." Both dogs weighed 33 pounds. The betting before the fight was in favor of "Jim." After half an hour it became even, and when another half hour passed the brindle became the favorite, with every chance of winning. Just then the police rushed into the pit, scattering the spectators in all directions. The two handlers and one of the backers were captured and marched to a station-house, with pistols pointed to their heads. They were locked up to answer.

BOSTON, May 23.—Base ball: Bostons, 8; Baltimores, 2.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Articles of agreement were signed to-night for a prize fight between Tom Allen and Mike McCoole, and the first deposit of $100 a side was put up. The fight is to take place on the 23d of September, within 200 miles of St. Louis. The stakes are $2,000.

War Deparment Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—For the Northwest and Upper Lake region, and thence to the Missouri and Ohio Valleys, rising barometer, fresh northwesterly and southwesterly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, and a lower temperature will prevail; and the conditions indicate occasional severe local storms. For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and South Atlantic States, southeasterly winds, warm and partly cloudy weather. For the Middle States, low barometer, rising temperature, southerly winds, and partly cloudy and clear weather, with possibly an occasional thunderstorm along the seaboard. For Canada and New England, falling barometer, warm and partly cloudy weather, with southeasterly winds and occasional rain.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Prof. Wasserman died suddenly to-day at his residence, 403 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn, from the shock to his nervous system caused by an attack of thieves soon after the Panorma assassination, when he was choked and had his pockets rifled.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—The Rev. Father Desmet, who was for over thirty years a Jesuit missionary among the Indians, died this morning at St. Louis University. He was a native of Begium, born in 1801, and came to St. Louis in 1823. He was known everywhere for his intimate acquaintance and successful efforts among the Indians.

Murderer Hanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 23.—Levi Sauls was hanged at Marion Court-House to-day for the murder of Noah Sutton, Feb. 10. Both men were white boatmen on the Pedee River, and Sauls was under the influence of liquor when he committed the crime. A large crowd, principally colored persons, assembled to witness the execution. Sauls met his fate with remarkable calmness, and gave a brief warning to the assemblage around the gallows of the evils of intemperance.

Mysterious Murder.

DES MOINES, May 23.—A man named John Hunter was found dead on the Rock Island Railroad bridge this morning about 4 o'clock, after a freight train had passed. His body was badly mutilated. It is supposed that he was killed and the body placed on the bridge to cover the crime, as a few minutes before the train passed he was not on the bridge, and thirty minutes after the train passed over him the body was cold and stiff.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Ex-Senator S. C. Pomeroy passed through the city last night en route to Kansas. He gave a newspaper reporter to understand that he would at once inaugurate a campaign for the Senatorship left vacant by the resignation of Caldwell.

Singular Horse-Disease.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 23.—A singular epidemic exists in Plymouth County, Iowa, among spring colts. In one township over sixty have died. So soon as foaled they develop all the symptoms of the epizootic and die. It is supposed to be the effect of the epidemic which passed through the State last winter.

Scandalous Shooting Affray.

BUFFALO, May 23.—Considerable excitement prevailed last evening relative to a shooting affair between Col. R. E. Johnson, U. S. A., commanding at Fort Porter, and Dr. Perkins, regarding an al